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ABSTRACT

This issue contains the annual reporting prepared by the Education Commission of the States on state legislative actions. Final summaries for 1972 are included for most states and status summaries for those still in session at the time of publication. References appear for all 50 states including 34 reports, 8 states that were reported in a previous issue, and 8 states with no 1972 legislative session. (Author)

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COMPLIMENTS OF WICHE

ALABAMA

There was no regular legislative session in Alabama in 1972. The special sessions of 1971, which continued into February 1972 were reported in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, pages 25-26.

ALASKA

University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701
Dr. Don M. Dafoe, Vice President for Public Service

The 1972 session of the Alaska legislature was held January 10 through June 18. The university was subjected to a great deal of controversy during the session and attention was focussed on the university budget as well as the structure. However, legislation relating to the altering of the university structure was generally laid aside until further study.

Appropriations/Finance

For the first time, the legislature appropriated to the university on the basis of region and with allocation to category rather than by lump sum appropriation. The total budget approved by the legislature for 1972-1973 was $33 million, which the governor reduced by $1.5 million. The budget for the first time contained direct capital appropriations for central campus renovation projects. However, the governor vetoed a substantial portion of these.

House Bill 609: Approves bonds for the university in the amount of $18 million to be included in the November 1972 general election.

House Bill 592: Provides separate appropriation of $350,000 to the University for an advance engineering and planning fund.

Measures which failed to pass include House Bill 607 which directed that the Regents may not shift more than 5 per cent of the funds appropriated from one budget account to another; and House Concurrent Resolution 19 which would have recommended budgeting procedures to the university with emphasis on a larger role for community colleges in the preparation of budgets, requested a study commission to propose a budgeting formula and recommended future budget document components.

Community/Junior Colleges

Three measures directly affecting the community college system were introduced but failed: House Bill 606 which retitled the administrator of a community college as "dean" appointed by the university president with the approval of the Regents and the governing body of the school district, and created community advisory councils; House Concurrent Resolution 23 which requested the university to recognize as part of the university a community college when located in the same community as a university campus; and House Bill 636 placing the community colleges under the authority of the State Department of Education.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 605: Requires all meetings of the Board of Regents be open to the public and that the public be notified of meetings a specified number of days in advance.

A number of major measures affecting the structure of the university and Regents were introduced but failed to pass: (1) House Bill 603 separating the university into three areas each with its own president and making the present university president chancellor with a university council and regional councils serving in advisory bodies to the Regents; (2) House Bills 259 and 661, Senate Bill 105 changing the number of the Board of Regents and their terms; (3) House Concurrent Resolution 21 recommending that the office of the Regents and the office of the statewide university administrative officers be established in a location not on a campus; (4) House Concurrent Resolution 29 requesting a statewide committee to study the reconsideration of present plans and to establish new priorities for the university; and (5) House Joint Resolution 106 amending the state constitution to change the university president to chancellor and to name him chief executive officer of the Regents.

Faculty and Employees

CSSB 264: Provides for increased state employees retirement benefits, and covers university maintenance and classified employees.

House Bill 729: Grants the rights of public employees to bargain and form themselves into groups of their choice; could allow university classified employees to bargain for benefits and to form at their option into different groups.

Legislation submitted but which failed would have revised present statutes which grant the Regents unrestricted right of dismissal of staff and would have recommended a mandatory retirement age for university administrative faculty and staff (House Concurrent Resolution 20).

Private Higher Education (see student assistance)

Student Assistance

House Bill 608 (Chapter 156): Provides for tuition grants by enlarging the revolving scholarship loan funds, and enables students enrolling at a private university or college to apply for a state tuition grant up to an amount equal to the difference in tuition fees between private and public institutions; applies only to students attending institutions in Alaska; $850,000 appropriated for tuition grants; $1.5 million for loans.

Senate Bill 251 (Chapter 176): Provides free tuition and fees at state-supported educational institutions for dependents of prisoners of war and those missing in action in Southeast Asia.

A measure which was defeated is House Bill 535 repealing the current forgiveness provisions of the state scholarship loan fund.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 424 (Chapter 175): $200,000 appropriation to establish an Alaska native language center at the university.

Senate Bill 421 (Chapter 172): Requires that any state-operated school which is attended by at least 15 pupils whose primary language is other than English shall have at least one teacher who is fluent in the native language of the area where the school is located.

House Concurrent Resolution 21, which failed, established a graduate college on the Fairbanks and Anchorage campuses of the university and requested a statewide coordinating committee on graduate study.

ARIZONA

State Board of Regents
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Mr. Lawrence Woodall, Executive Coordinator

The 1972 Arizona legislature was in session from January 10 through May 14, 1972. Of the numerous bills introduced affecting postsecondary education, only fourteen were passed and signed into law.

Appropriations/Finance

Operating and capital appropriations approved were (see also community/junior colleges):

House Bill 2191: A total of $31,636,940 to the University of Arizona at Tucson, Arizona State University at Tempe, and Northern Arizona University at Flagstaff for specified capital outlay projects.

House Bill 2193: Supplemental appropriation of $133,920 to the State Community College Directors for allocation to Pinal County community college district for operational grant and capital outlay.

House Bill 2368: $368,000 appropriation to the Board of Regents for purchase of specified land for use of Arizona State University in Tempe.

In other areas of finance, Senate Bill 1330 authorizes the Board of Regents to issue revenue bonds up to $4.5 million for dormitory and housing buildings at Northern Arizona State University.

Appropriation and finance measures which failed to pass include: (1) Senate Bill 1070 to create a task force on education to study all aspects of school finance and educational standards; (2) Senate Bill 1100 (House Bill 2100) to provide $8 million to acquire the Glendale Community College for use as a university branch campus; (3) Senate Bill 1331 to appropriate $3 million for development of a new four-year state college; and (4) House Bill 2361 to authorize the Board of Regents to initiate remodeling and construction of parking facilities for the University of Arizona stadium.

Community Junior Colleges

House Bill 2207: $15,000 for payment of legal costs in litigation involving Cochise Community College.

Senate Bill 1103 (House Bill 2115): Increases state aid to community college districts with special emphasis on vocational education. The state aid allotments would be paid every two months rather than quarterly and capital outlay aid would be based on the same student count method as other state aid.

Measures which failed to pass are: (1) Senate Bill 1038 changing the formula for state aid to community colleges; (2) House Bill 2038 specifying the minimum age of 25 years for community college district trustees; (3) House Bill 2243 prohibiting community colleges from awarding scholarships to nonresidents and prohibiting participation in out-of-state athletic and other events; and (4) House Bill 2314 prescribing the enrollment and valuation requirements for the establishment of community college districts.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 2040: Elections for community college district governing boards would be held concurrently with state general elections and uniform four-year terms are prescribed. The measure also provides for special elections to transfer existing board members' terms to the prescribed four years.

Senate Bill 1265: Exempts the Board of Regents, the State Board of Education, and local boards from personal liability for acts done at meetings within the scope of their authority.

Two additional measures failed to pass: Senate Bill 1191 adding the chairman of the state community college board as an ex officio member to the Board of Regents; and House Bill 2060 limiting full-time equivalent student enrollment to 30,000 at any state university campus.

Faculty and Employees

Only one bill relating to faculty and administrative staff was approved: House Bill 2101 which authorizes the Regents to pay university staff and faculty salaries over a 12 month period.

Those which did not pass include: (1) Senate Bill 1073 requiring state employees to retire at age 65; (2) Senate Bill 1100 eliminating policies of the state community college board which adversely affect the employment of women; (3) Senate Bill 1188 exempting employees of state postsecondary institutions from application of the authority of the state personnel administration; (4) House Bill 2234 allowing school, college, and university employers to authorize the election in employees' contracts for membership in voluntary deferred compensation plans; and (5) House Bill 2360 providing an appropriation for the costs of the state portion for health insurance, hospital, and medical service plans.

Health Professions

House Bill 2369: $2,206,000 appropriation to the Board of Regents for purchase and installation at the University of Arizona medical school and hospital of a radiotherapy center for treatment of cancer and allied diseases.

Student Assistance

Only one measure in this area was enacted into law. House Bill 2206 will grant veterans under the G.I. Bill deferred payment of tuition and fees at state universities, colleges, and community colleges.

Senate Bill 1133, which was defeated, established a program of 100 college scholarship grants for economically deprived students who display academic ability. An initial appropriation of $100,000 would have been provided for 1972-1973.

Tuition and Fees

Senate Bill 1316: Provides for the classification of students as residents or nonresidents for tuition purposes at public postsecondary institutions.

A defeated bill, Senate Bill 1102 (House Bill 2018), would have required the state community college board to differentiate between college district residents and nondistrict state residents, as well as out-of-state and foreign students, in fixing tuition and fees.

Miscellaneous

House Bill 2146: The Board of Regents will prescribe qualifications for readmission to universities of returning veterans who were previously enrolled; prior failing grades can not be considered in setting the qualifications.

ARKANSAS

There was no regular legislative session in 1972. A special session was held early in the year, but nothing of significance happened related to postsecondary education.

CALIFORNIA

Coordinating Council for Higher Education
1020 12th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Dr. Owen Albert Knorr, Executive Director

Board of Governors of Community Colleges
825 15th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Dr. Sidney W. Brossman, Chancellor

CALIFORNIA (continued)

State Scholarship and Loan Commission
711 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Mr. Arthur S. Marmaduke, Director

The California legislature, which meets year round, recessed from August 4 to November 8, 1972. The following reports summarize the status of major legislation affecting postsecondary education in the state as of the recess date. By the end of May, close to 250 measures which would have some effect on institutions of higher education had been introduced.

Appropriations/Finance

Measures passed by both houses and signed by the governor include the following:

Senate Bill 212: Authorizes the California Community Colleges Board of Governors to approve of advance apportionments from the State School Fund to meet costs of preliminary plans for construction for districts with no uncommitted funds.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 59: Requests the Legislative Analyst to study the appropriate basis for apportioning the $80 million allocated to the capital outlay fund for public postsecondary education in the state and report to the legislature by February 1973.

Senate Bill 576: Includes community college districts in distribution of vehicle license fees amounting to approximately 10 per cent of fees collected statewide.

Senate Bill 50: Budget Act of 1972.

Senate Bill 96: Exempts state and federal funds used for student employment or grants from definition of "current expense" of education.

Senate Bill 176: Authorizes school districts to increase the general limitation on total amount of bonds issued.

Among the bills still under consideration are the following:

A large number of measures relating to improving state financial support for the public schools and the community colleges and relating to the property tax form of financing (primary bills, House Bill 212 and House Bill 956).

Assembly Bill 831: To increase the regular foundation program level at the community college level. Senate Bill 91: To provide for 100 per cent financing of community colleges.

Senate Bill 91: To provide for 100 per cent financing of community colleges by the state.

Community/Junior Colleges (see also appropriations/finance, faculty and employees, and student assistance)

Those measures signed into law include:

Senate Bill 10: Specifies that the lowering of the age of majority in the state from 21 to 18 years does not apply to statute defining adult for purposes of computing community college attendance and apportionments nor to statutes specifying methods of determining status of nonresident and nondistrict resident students in community colleges.

Assembly Bill 1165: Authorizes the community colleges Board of Governor to enter into interstate attendance agreements with statewide agencies of other states for the exchange of residents for the purposes of instruction and authorizes waiver of nonresident tuition as condition to such participation.

Assembly Bill 1469: Defines first and second periods and academic year for community colleges for purposes of computing average daily attendance.

Assembly Bill 1833: Revises computation of community college district average daily attendance.

Assembly Bill 2021: Permits retired persons to serve as academic employees of community colleges without reduction or loss of retirement allowance.

Assembly Bill 2180: Provides that a community college governing board may, by resolution, change the name of the district or any community colleges maintained by the district.

Senate Bill 94: Provides for division of specified adult education functions between high school, unified, and community college districts and requires establishment of area coordinating councils to review adult education.

Senate Bill 782: Authorizes community college governing boards, in counties with less than 75,000 population, to contract for education of community college students in regional occupational programs operated by county superintendents of schools and provides for credits of such courses.

Senate Bill 1377: Allows community colleges to receive average daily attendance apportionments for attendance of certain prison inmates on community college campuses.

Assembly Bill 317: Provides that in any region which has approved a master plan for the vocational area a student taking a vocational program not offered at the college in his district of residence shall be deemed a resident of the college of attendance for apportionment purposes.

Assembly Bill 529: Provides that nonresident tuition be set by each of the six districts rather than the community colleges Board of Governors for the subsequent year.

Among the numerous measures affecting community colleges still pending in the legislature are the following:

Senate Bill 656: Provides for permanent substantive corrections to fiscal effects created by changing age of majority from 21 to 18 years. Takes effect on termination of SB 10 (see above) May 1, 1973.

Assembly Bill 1368: Provides that community colleges may refuse to provide instruction related to an apprenticeship program if the sponsor of such program fails to demonstrate compliance with the state plan for equal opportunity in apprenticeship.

Senate Bill 489: Prohibits community colleges from granting an associate degree to any student not completing three hours of instruction in the U.S. Constitution, in American history, and the principles of state and local governments.

Senate Bill 772: Requires a four-year study of the California community colleges to be made by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education; appropriates $150,000 to fund the study.

Senate Bill 1396: Specifies that the lowering of the age of majority does not affect the provisions permitting a minor and others residing more than 90 miles from a community college to attend any community college in the state.

Assembly Bill 1402: Expresses legislative intent to increase state financial support for vocational education enrollments in the community colleges.

Coordination/Governance

Only one measure related to coordination had been passed by the date of this report:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 88: Continues the existence of the Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education and the Joint Committee on Educational Goals and Evaluation until January 31, 1973.

Other measures still pending are:

Assembly Bill 446 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 36 and 37): Establishes commissions for the selection of regents and trustees.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 68: Gives constitutional status to both the California State University and Colleges Board and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

Assembly Bill 131: Substitutes approval by the State Scholarship Commission for accreditation by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges for educational institutions at which there are available state student scholarships and fellowships.

Assembly Bill 209: Transfers the California Maritime Academy to the Board of Trustees of State University and Colleges.

Senate Resolution 79: Directs the Legislative Analyst to study the size, staffing levels, duties, and management of the central offices of the three public segments of postsecondary education and submit a report to the 1973 legislature.

Senate Bill 1209: Authorizes an institution to issue a degree when there is full accreditation of the institution, program, or specific course of study.

Faculty and Employees

Those measures approved are as follows:

Assembly Bill 1467: Authorizes school district governing boards to establish 10-hour day, four-day workweek for classified employees and requires payment of overtime.

Assembly Bill 444: Permits receipt of credit for full period of sabbatical leave upon payment of specified contributions to retirement system.

Senate Bill 470: Makes it against public policy for any public school to refuse or fail to employ a qualified person as a certificated employee for reasons of sex.

Assembly Bill 1138: Provides for employees' transfer of sick leave from the chancellor's office to positions requiring certification in school districts or county offices of education.

Measures still under consideration affecting faculty and employees are:

Senate Bill 1265, Assembly Bills 515, 2112, and 2252: All repealing current laws (the Winton Act) and substituting new provisions concerning collective bargaining rights for public employees.

Assembly Bill 559: Changes the Education Code sections dealing with collective bargaining and permits employees to organize; establishes a commission to resolve disputes between employers and school boards or the state.

Assembly Bill 252, Senate Bill 161: Increases faculty salaries by a proposed 12.5 per cent.

Senate Bill 372: Deprives certificated or academic employees of public schools and state colleges of tenure or any years credited toward tenure if they participate in a strike.

Senate Bill 397: Repeals evaluation of faculty based on standards of student progress, maintaining control, and preserving suitable learning environment.

Assembly Bill 1969: Deletes power of governing boards to impose penalties upon contract and regular certificated community college personnel and administrators.

Health Professions

Two measures concerning health professions education are pending:

Assembly Bill 1499: $200,000 appropriation to the community college Board of Governors to establish, administer, and operate training programs for psychiatric technicians.

Senate Bill 1086: Supplements Budget Act of 1972 to appropriate $919,000 for plans for on-campus teaching hospital at University of California, Irvine.

Private Higher Education (see also student assistance)

No measures affecting private higher education have been acted upon; the following measures have been introduced and are pending:

Four bills have been introduced relating to Division 21 of the Education Code which governs the establishment of postsecondary institutions (Assembly Bill 1083, 1946, 2265, 2266).

Assembly Bill 29: Allows property tax exemption for private two-year nonprofit institutions of collegiate grade.

Assembly Bill 1210: Authorizes the governing board of any school or county maintaining a regional occupational center or program (or governing body of the agency maintaining a regional occupational center or program) to contract with a private vocational school meeting prescribed standards to provide vocational instruction.

Student Assistance

Measures which have been approved and signed into law by the governor are:

Assembly Bill 1592: Increases the number of new state scholarships from 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent of high school graduates and the maximum award from $2,000 to $2,200; awards to be made in 1973 for the 1973-1974 academic year.

Assembly Bill 1794: Creates an occupational educational training grant program for students in postsecondary education; $50,000 appropriation for administration; 500 grants for pilot program to be awarded for 1973-1971.

Senate Bill 198: Authorizes the governing board of any school district to establish and maintain a scholarship and loan fund.

Assembly Bill 1246: Requires community colleges Board of Governors to adopt rules and regulations for determining whether handicapped students at community colleges are eligible for specified aid.

Assembly Bill 1589: Specifically includes summer sessions within the academic year for which state competitive scholarships may be awarded.

Other measures pending include:

House Resolution 77: Requests an interim study of the operation of the college opportunity grant program as it relates to meeting community college student needs.

Senate Bill 1051: Increases college opportunity grants from 2,000 to 3,000 in 1973-1971; permits granting to students currently enrolled as well as new students; allows use of grant funds in summer sessions.

Assembly Bill 1066: Appropriates $2 million for opportunity grants to students attending four-year colleges and vocational schools.

Assembly Bill 1211: Requires state commission to use test prepared by American College Testing Program for competitive examinations for state scholarships; includes legislative intent to establish a guaranteed loan program for vocational students.

Assembly Bill 1595: Deletes section of Education Code providing for the nomination of student educational opportunity candidates by state agencies.

Assembly Bill 118: Appropriates $1 million to the community colleges for extended opportunity programs and services.

Senate Bill 241: Appropriates $3.3 million to the state universities and colleges and Senate Bill 1399 appropriates $4.3 million to the community colleges for equal opportunity programs.

Assembly Bill 1703: Provides for a formula approach to the educational opportunity programs whereby a specified amount of money would be set aside each year specifically for the programs.

Assembly Bill 2236: Creates a California Commission on Student Financial Aid to report to the 1973 legislature.

Assembly Bill 144: Requires reimbursement of tuition and fees at public or private institutions incurred by dependents of prisoners of war or those missing in action.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 53: Directs the State Scholarship and Loan Commission to gather information from all segments of higher education concerning student financial aid and to report findings to governor, legislature, and segments of higher education.

Tuition and Fees

Two measures which will affect tuition have been signed into law:

Assembly Bill 666: Declares legislative intent that all students of public institutions of higher education be uniformly classified as resident or nonresident for the purposes of tuition; applicable to University of California only if the Regents adopt a resolution making act so applicable.

Assembly Bill 686: Repeals section of 1971 age of majority law and amends Education Code section pertaining to mentally retarded, nonresident students, and state scholarships (see also community colleges).

One additional bill was passed by both houses but vetoed by the governor:

Assembly Bill 1418: Deletes authority for community college districts to charge tuition to students enrolled for less than 10 class hours and under age 21.

Measures pending include:

Assembly Bill 56: Prohibits tuition or any fee at any public institution of higher education for residents of the state.

Assembly Bill 522: Permits the Trustees of State University and Colleges to levy a tuition charge.

Assembly Bill 801: Provides that the law lowering the age of majority to 18 years is not applicable to the University of California and the State University and Colleges Trustees.

Assembly Bill 1909: Partially nullifies the age of majority law by putting it back to 20 years.

Miscellaneous

The following measures have been enacted into law:

Senate Bill 137: Requires Trustees of State University and Colleges to authorize no less than 24 semester units in extension course credit to be applied toward a bachelor's degree, if such credit was earned at a regionally accredited institution.

Assembly Bill 230: Prohibits any person from taking part in activities relating to sale or preparation of term papers or other academic materials to be submitted for credit in public or private institutions of higher education.

Another measure under consideration is Senate Bill 139 requiring a system to be established for state universities and colleges for uniform acceptance of credit for students pursuing recognized academic programs and transferring from an institution of higher education.

COLORADO

Commission on Higher Education
1525 Sherman Street, Suite 719
Denver, Colorado 80203
Dr. Frank C. Abbott, Executive Director

The second regular session of the 48th Colorado General Assembly was held January 5 through June 4, 1972. At this second session, only items on the governor's call could be considered, a number of which directly affected the public system of postsecondary education.

Campus Unrest

Senate Bill 53: Jurisdiction is vested in city police, town marshals, county sherrifs, undersheriffs, and deputy sheriffs to enforce the laws of the state on any state-owned or state-operated properties.

Community/Junior Colleges (see also coordination/governance and student assistance)

House Bill 1059: Continues a section of the Vocational Education Act which provides state funds for assistance to public school districts for vocational education programs as approved by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education.

A defeated measure, House Bill 1086, would have provided for residency requirements and the establishment of pilot programs for the admission of out-of-state students to community and technical colleges on an instate tuition basis.

Coordination/Governance

House Concurrent Resolution 1003: Places on the November 1972 general election ballot a constitutional amendment to: (1) increase the Regents of the University of Colorado from 6 to 9, allow Regents to elect their own chairman, and to remove authority of the president to vote in case of tie; (2) provide that constitutional and statutory governing boards shall have general supervision of their institutions and exclusive control of all funds and appropriations; (3) declare which institutions are state institutions and under state control; and (4) require legislative approval for discontinuance, establishment, or maintenance of centers, medical centers, and institutional branches.

House Bill 16: $50,000 appropriation for the planning of the transition of Mesa Junior College to Mesa College and transfer of responsibility to the Trustees of State Colleges.

Faculties and employees

House Bill 1039: Raises the state's contribution per month for each employee and official enrolled in a state employees and officials group health plan; $186,007 of the $970,617 appropriated for the increased contribution is for University of Colorado employees and officials.

House Bill 1086: Requires state departments and agencies, including state institutions of higher education, having employees not within the state personnel system to submit a classification plan for such employees to the joint budget committee and any legislator requesting a copy by November 15 of each year.

Health Professions

Senate Bill 23: Authorizes the University of Colorado Regents in cooperation with the Department of Institutions to conduct an educational program to train medical students, house officers, and paramedical students in a family practice medical training program; $253,120 appropriated for no more than 10 inpatient beds.

Student Assistance

House Bill 1104: Appropriates $152,486 to the Commission on Higher Education for allocation to local district junior colleges to provide financial assistance to students enrolled.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 3: Proposed constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the 1972 general election to provide that the legislature may by law establish a student loan program to assist students enrolled in educational institutions, public or private.

Senate Bill 46, which did not pass, would have provided free tuition at institutions in the state for children of soldiers missing in action or prisoners of war.

Tuition and Fees

Senate Bill 73: Requires that the governing board of any state college or university having the authority to prescribe tuition rates submit recommended revisions in such rates to the Commission on Higher Education; no revision in tuition rates shall become effective unless determined by the Commission to be consistent with the level of appropriations and other directives set by the legislature.

CONNECTICUT

Commission for Higher Education
340 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06101
Dr. Warren G. Hill, Chancellor

The 1972 session of the Connecticut legislature was held February 9 through May 3. Numerous bills of major importance affecting higher education were introduced and passed, although a number were vetoed by the governor.

Appropriations/Finance

House Bill 5112: Total appropriation of $113,617,000 for operating expenses of the state system of higher education; $109,532,000 for institutional support and $4,085,000 directly appropriated to the Commission for Higher Education.

House Bill 5124: Authorizes the issuance of bonds of the state for capital improvements and other purposes.

Community/Junior Colleges (see coordination/governance)

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 5504: Directs the Commission for Higher Education to prepare, in cooperation with the constituent units, a five-year master plan for approval of the governor and the legislature; master plan to be revised biennially.

Measures which were defeated include: House Bill 5495 to reorganize the structure and governance of higher education and to modify certain responsibilities of the Commission and the constituent units; and House Bill 5332 which would have combined the regional state technical colleges and the University of Connecticut two-year branches under a single board.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 5148: Provides for protection in damage suits for teachers, other employees, volunteers, and members of state education boards, commissions, institutions, and agencies.

House Bill 5317: Provides a cost of living salary increase for state employees effective October 1, 1972.

A measure passed by both houses but vetoed by the governor, House Bill 5198, would have established collective bargaining rights for employees in the executive branch of state government.

Health Professions

House Bill 5216: Establishes a commission to study the feasibility of establishing a college of veterinary medicine in New England, in cooperation with the New England Board of Higher Education and the six New England states.

The governor vetoed House Bill 5428 which provided $80,000 to establish a school of allied health professions at the University of Connecticut.

Private Higher Education (see also student assistance)

House Bill 5205: Authorizes the Commission for Higher Education to enter into contracts with the independent colleges in the state for programs, facilities, and services.

Student Assistance (see also tuition and fees)

House Bill 5425: Amends the 1969 supplemental student aid statute primarily to substitute "student financial assistance" for "scholarship" and to allow that students are eligible for such assistance at any stage of their postsecondary education, when transferring to another institution, or whether full time for part time.

Senate Bill 107: Creates a secondary market for student loans to be administered by the state treasurer.

Tuition and Fees

Senate Bill 97: Grants full rights and responsibilities (age of majority) to 18-year olds.

Three acts affecting tuition were passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor: (1) to institute widespread reform in the classification of students at state higher education institutions in specific areas of the out-of-state residency categories; (2) to reduce tuition for Vietnam veterans by one-half at public institutions of higher education; and (3) to direct the Commission for Higher Education to develop a proposal to permit a full-time student at any unit of the state system of higher education to defer the payment of up to one-half of the tuition assessed for each semester.

Miscellaneous

House Bill 5493: Assigns responsibility to the Commission to obtain information on new programs and methods of education being developed in the public schools and colleges in the state and nation and to encourage and aid in the development of new and improved programs and methods of education.

DELAWARE

Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901
Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, President

The 1972 session of the Delaware legislature convened January 11 and is presently in recess subject to the call of the chair. All funds for the three public institutions of higher education were contained in House Substitute Bill 1, under House Bill 676, which after one amendment in the house and 16 in the Senate was approved for a total of $24,271,125.

Appropriations

University of Delaware, $17,015,880; Delaware State College, $2,740,086; and Delaware Technical and Community College, $4,515,159.

Student Assistance

Included in the appropriations were the following funds for student assistance programs:

The University of Delaware received $533,000 for general scholarships, $57,100 for aid to needy students, $50,000 for [illegible] scholarships, and $100,000 for the scholarship fund.

Delaware State College received $25,000 for the work-study program, $50,000 for [illegible] state students, and $50,000 for in-state matching grants-in-aid.

FLORIDA

State University System of Florida
107 West Gaines Street, Suite 210
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Dr. Robert B. Mautz, Chancellor

The Florida legislature held its 1972 session from February 1 through [illegible] which several bills affecting the State University System were considered and passed. The ones of major importance [illegible]

Appropriations/Finance

Senate Bill 1151: Appropriates $268 million in operating funds for the State University System for 1972-1973, an increase of 20.5 per cent in general revenue tax funds over the preceding year and an increase of 14 per cent in total funds derived from taxes and student fees.

House Bill 4232: Authorizes expenditure of $19,851,600 in higher education bond funds for capital outlay for state universities in 1972-1973.

Campus Unrest

A defeated bill, House Bill 3454, would have provided for fine and prison term for persons advocating violent overthrow of the government, destruction of property, or disruption while on a college campus.

Coordination/Governance

Of the several measures considered which would affect coordination and governance of public institutions, none were enacted. Of those defeated were: (1) Senate Bill 706 providing for educational reorganization with a Commission for Public Education replacing the existing State Board of Education and the Board of Regents replaced with an appointed Board of Trustees with advisory powers only, the Commissioner of Education would serve as executive director of the Board; (2) House Bill 897 establishing enrollment limitations in each state university; and (3) House Bill 4392 granting managerial flexibility to the University of West Florida.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 4305 and 4308: Provides for an employees group insurance program and for the establishment and maintenance of geographic differential pay rates.

Measures which were defeated include legislation providing for collective bargaining for state employees, and Senate Bill 126 requiring the Regents to develop procedures and criteria for review of tenured faculty in the State University System every five years (Regents have adopted a policy providing for uniform systemwide procedures for annual evaluation of all faculty).

Nontraditional Programs

Senate Bill 455: Requires the State Commissioner of Education, state universities, and public community colleges to jointly participate in a study of a time-shortened degree program; Commissioner required to file a report and recommendations with Board of Education and legislature before 1973 session.

Private Higher Education (see student assistance)

Student Assistance

Senate Bill 551: Establishes an insured student loan program, authorizing issuance of $40 million in revenue bonds to finance loans of up to $1,500 annually to students attending colleges, universities, and vocational training centers; loans guaranteed by federal government; 7 per cent per annum repayment rate; first bonds to be sold in October 1972 ($6.6 million).

House Bill 3421: Establishes a state student assistance grant program to provide grants up to $1,200 to students, on the basis of need and academic promise, attending both public and private institutions of higher education; first year appropriation, $360,000.

Tuition and Fees

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1230: Continues registration, tuition, and course fees at State University System institutions at the same level in 1972-1973 as the preceding year.

House Bill 3197: Authorizes the Board of Regents to levy fees such as application fees, library charges, rental fees, and service charges.

A defeated measure, Senate Bill 406, would have required students enrolled in graduate and professional programs at the state universities to reimburse the state for 50 per cent of the total costs of their graduate and professional education.

Miscellaneous

House Bill 2802: Authorizes the Regents to conduct a comprehensive study to determine the future needs of legal education in the state; if an additional law school is required, such school must be established at Florida Atlantic University.

Senate Bill 1209: Requires state universities and community colleges to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of undertaking educational television programs for credit in universities and community colleges.

GEORGIA

Regents of the University System
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Dr. George L. Simpson, Jr., Chancellor

The 1972 regular session of the Georgia General Assembly was held January 10 to March 9. The following summarizes those measures affecting higher education which were enacted and signed into law by the governor.

Appropriations/Finance

House Bill 11: Directs Supervisor of Purchases to establish procedures for sale of surplus property by advertisement and competitive bid, and procedures for circulating a monthly list of available surplus property to state agencies, institutions, and departments.

House Resolution 643-1498: Proposed constitutional amendment authorizing legislature to require that state public [illegible] provide assistance and payments in connection with public projects, such as relocation expenses (also would allow state [illegible] to be eligible for federal assistance grants).

Senate Resolution 18: Proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the state to incur public debt of two types—general obligation and guaranteed revenue—for defense and to supply temporary deficit in the state treasury to delay in collecting taxes.

Campus Unrest

House Bill 1277: Authorizes chief administrative officer of any unit of the University System, or his delegate, to direct outsiders either committing an act likely to interfere with the peace or present for the purpose of committing such an act, to leave.

Community/Junior Colleges

Senate Bill 345: Amends the Junior College Act of 1958 to change the payment by the Board of Regents to every local operating authority which has established a qualifying junior college not operated by the University System.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 1285: Provides for open meetings of state entities wherein official actions are to be taken.

Senate Bill 499: Reorganizes the functions with the executive branch of state government; transfers functions of Georgia Agrirama to Regents; transfers state medical education board administrative functions, marine resources extension center, and oceanographic research center to the Regents.

Senate Bill 465: Changes the composition of the Georgia Educational Improvement Council and transfer its functions from the executive to the legislative branch of state government.

Senate Bill 659: Provides for the management of records by the various units of state government and creates the state records committee.

Senate Resolution 385: Authorizes the Senate University System of Georgia Committee to function during the interim between the 1972 and 1973 legislative sessions.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 1262: Makes teacher aides and paraprofessional personnel members of the Teachers' Retirement System.

Senate Resolution 280: Creates a Senate Committee on Teacher Retirement to study teacher retirement and the cost involved with the retirement of teachers with 35 years or more teaching experience.

Health Professions

House Bill 1591: Excepts physician's assistant practice from the prohibition against the practice of medicine without a license.

House Bill 1592: Provides for licensing and practice in the state for physician's assistants.

Student Assistance

House Resolution 678-1585: Proposed constitutional amendment to direct legislature to appropriate funds for scholarships for dependents of servicemen who are prisoners of war or missing in action; applies to students attending Georgia public institutions.

House Resolution 737-1712: Proposed constitutional amendment authorizing state departments and agencies to match federal funds to provide employee scholarships in federal education programs; personnel receiving scholarships must agree to work in the department granting the award for at least one year for each year of study.

Tuition and Fees

Senate Bill 11: Lowers age of majority in state to 18 years; does not limit power of Regents and University System institutions to adopt and enforce rules and regulations; provides for determining residence for tuition and fee purposes by connection with the residence of parents providing regular support.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 601: Allows suspension of sentence and probation or parole for second or subsequent offenders of the drug act where judge decides that offender will benefit from a drug treatment program.

Senate Resolution 338: Creates the Georgia Narcotics Study Committee to study drug user rehabilitation, and the drug laws of the state with a view toward revisions.

HAWAII

University of Hawaii
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Mr. Harlan Cleveland, President

The Hawaii legislature met in regular session from January 19 to April 14, 1972. The following reviews the measures and resolutions passed which directly affect the public system of postsecondary education.

Appropriations/Finance

Act 117: Reappropriates unexpended funds from 1971 for the Center for Cross-Culture Training and Research for nonrecurring expenses to improve educational resources at the University of Hawaii at Hilo.

Act 146: Permits the use of reimburseable general obligations bonds for certain university capital projects originally funded from revenue bonds, the debt service costs to be reimburseable from the special revenues of the undertakings.

Senate Resolution 316: Senate Concurrent Resolution 59: Directs the University of Hawaii to develop an alternative program classification structure and to submit such structure and financial plans to the 1973 legislature.

Act 165: Reappropriates unexpended funds from 1971-1972 as noncapital investment costs or operating costs for establishing and maintaining a law school at the university.

Community/Junior Colleges

Senate Resolution 191: Requests the university to develop a viable plan to integrate the vocational-technical programs in the community colleges into the system as a whole by providing for maximum transferability of vocational and technical credits as electives in the bachelor degree programs.

Two measures which were defeated, Senate Bill 1463 and 2103, would have provided for a statewide board of vocational and community colleges separating these 7 institutions from the university system.

Coordination/Governance

Act 171: Establishes an office of the Legislative Reference Bureau under the legislature and transfers the administrative functions of the bureau from the university to the office.

Senate Resolution 99: Directs the university to consider the creation of cooperative educational programs at all campuses of the university system, both in terms of reducing the costs of teaching increased numbers of students and of enriching the educational offerings of the university.

Health Professions

Act 92: Reappropriates unexpended 1971 funds as noncapital investment costs or operating costs for the expansion of the present two-year medical school to a degree-granting program at the University of Hawaii.

Senate Resolution 256: Requests the university's college of health sciences to establish a community sex information center.

Senate Resolution 290: Senate Concurrent Resolution 53: Requests the State Board of Medical Examiners, in consultation with the university's medical school and others, to propose a plan for the training of mobile intensive care paramedics.

Nontraditional Programs

Act 179: Mandates the university to establish research and development capabilities for the "open university" program on a statewide basis with emphasis on increasing educational and degree options for those unable to take advantage of existing programs.

Private Higher Education

Senate Resolution 242: Requests the governor to establish a temporary commission for the further study of state aid to nonpublic schools that will study the alternatives and other recommendations contained in a previous report by the university's college of education.

Act 169: $7,000 appropriation to the governor's office to finance a conference of public and private college and university student leaders.

Student Assistance

Act 34: $300,000 appropriation to the State Higher Education Loan Fund to provide loans to specified state residents enrolled in a full-time program which ends in the award of a degree; reduces to 18 years the age pertaining to the capacity of minors to apply for, receive, and repay loans.

Act 2: Reduces the age of majority from 20 to 18 years.

House Resolution 362: Requests the university to conduct a comprehensive study of its financial aids program, to include an evaluation of the goals, effectiveness, and efficiency of all present programs.

Miscellaneous

Act 199: Establishes the Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority to establish, manage, control, and operate public broadcasting facilities through an 11-member board (the educational television was formerly administered through the university).

Senate Resolution 204; House Resolution 236: Requests the college of education to develop a pilot program for teaching metric in the public schools as the primary method of measurement.

House Resolution 379: Requests representatives of the Manoa campus administration, faculty senate, and the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii (ASUH) to formulate a program of earning academic credit for ASUH positions.

Senate Resolution 131: Directs the university to develop a program which would concentrate on attracting students from other islands to attend the Hilo complex, and submit its plan and proposal for analysis to the legislature.

IDAHO

State Board of Education
113 Idaho Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
Dr. Milton Small, Executive Director for Higher Education

The second regular session of the 41st Idaho legislature was held January 10 to March 25, 1972. Funds were appropriated to institutions of higher education and to the Office of Higher Education. No affirmative action was taken on other legislation which might have affected higher education.

Appropriations/Finance

(no bill number available): A total of $29.5 million was appropriated for 1972-1973 for support of the four senior public institutions, an increase of 6.38 per cent over the preceding year. The lump sum appropriation was allocated by the Office of Higher Education.

$450,000 of the appropriation was placed in a contingency fund. As the governor had ordered a holding back of 1.9 per cent of the general funds, the State Board of Education allocated a portion of the contingency fund to help offset the holdback.

$1,305,000 was appropriated to the two junior colleges which collect other tax funds from local property taxes and from tuition.

$263,000 was appropriated for the operations of the Office of Higher Education.

ILLINOIS

Board of Higher Education
160 North LaSalle Street, Suite 1100
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Dr. James Holderman, Executive Director

The 77th General Assembly of Illinois convened January 12, 1972, and recessed June 30 until November 26. Before recessing, the legislature approved and the governor has since signed into law the following measures affecting postsecondary education.

Appropriations/Finance

(several individual bills): Appropriates a total of $989.4 million for postsecondary education in Illinois during fiscal year 1973, including a record $581.9 million for operations and grants. The total includes:

(1) $419.0 million for the operations of the senior public system;
(2) $62.5 million for the operations and grants for the junior college system;
(3) $800,000 for the operations and studies of the Board of Higher Education;
(4) $17.5 million for the retirement funds of the Board and the public system;
(5) $400,000 for the University Civil Service Merit Board.

$407.5 million was appropriated for capital purposes—$37.6 million for bond interest and principal payments, and $369.9 million for capital construction projects on the various campuses.

House Bills 4614-4617: Authorizes issuance of $561 million in general obligation bonds for schools and other state institutions. Higher education projects represent $340 million and the Capital Development Board is empowered to build university and junior college facilities; previously construction was handled by the Illinois Building Authority and the institutional governing boards.

Community/Junior Colleges (see also appropriations)

Senate Bill A-1188: Sets out procedures for including all territory in the state in some junior college district by August 1, 1974, provides for a back-door referendum in those areas where the citizens would like to vote on the proposed districting.

Coordination/Governance

The major bill in this area, House Bill 2489, repealing the statute creating the Board of Higher Education, was tabled.

Faculty and Employees (see appropriations)

Health Professions (see private higher education)

Nontraditional Programs

House Bill 4528: Appropriates $350,000 for grants to programs of interinstitutional cooperation in higher education to be distributed through the Board of Higher Education; requires the Board to specify the amount proposed for each recognized program in its appropriations requests; recognizes the Quad Cities Graduate Study Center.

Private Higher Education (see also student assistance)

House Bill 1210: Appropriates $6 million for direct grants to private institutions under the Illinois Financial Assistance Act for Nonpublic Institutions of Higher Learning; to be allocated by Board of Higher Education on a formula of $100 per freshman and sophomore state scholarship monetary award winner and $200 per junior and senior state resident.

House Bill 1210: Appropriates $15.9 million under the Health Service Education Grants Act for the Expanded production of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professions through grants to nonpublic institutions for increasing their enrollments of Illinois residents.

Student Assistance

House Bill 1504: Appropriates a total of $59.5 million for programs and administration of the State Scholarship Commission, will permit the increase of regular awards for use at either public or private institutions to approximately 70,000 students.

House Bill 1219: Provides scholarships for dependents of prisoners of war or persons missing in action; benefits cannot be removed if father returns or is reported deceased.

House Bill 1420: Authorizes grants by the Scholarship Commission to teachers for special education programs; obligates participating teachers to teach in poverty areas.

House Bill 1422: Provides for language grants by the Scholarship Commission to certified teachers who wish to become bilingual and to students who do not speak English as a primary language.

Senate Bill 691: $150,000 appropriated for matching grants from the Scholarship Commission to each public college or university at which a scholarship fund has been established by student contributions to be awarded on a need basis.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 1136: Prohibits sale of academic papers for submission as original work; sets penalties; authorizes chief executive of any accredited institution of higher education to institute civil proceedings concerning such sales.

INDIANA

Commission for Higher Education
215 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Dr. James Kessler, Commissioner for Higher Education

The Indiana legislature met in regular session from January 11 through February 28, 1972. Although over a dozen bills were introduced affecting higher education, only four were enacted into law.

Community/Junior Colleges

Defeated bills include House Bill 1132 and House Bill 1205, both providing for the establishment of community colleges throughout the state.

Coordination/Governance

Public Law 245: Recommends a study in conjunction with the Higher Education Study Commission to consider the advisability of granting student bodies of state universities election participation in governing their institutions through election or appointment of representatives of the student body to university governing boards.

Measures which were defeated are (1) House Bill 1147 creating the University of Southern Indiana by transforming Indiana State University, Evansville, to an independent status; (2) House Bill 1125 creating the State University of Indianapolis from existing facilities at Indiana University-Purdue University; and (3) Senate Bills 215-218 providing for the election of a graduating senior to the governing boards at Indiana, Indiana State, and Purdue Universities.

Health Professions

Senate Bill 47, which was defeated, would have established regional hospital affiliated internship residency programs and provided for expanded continuing medical education.

Student Assistance

Public Law 88: Allows dependents of prisoners of war or men missing in action in Vietnam to attend state-supported educational institutions tuition free.

Public Law 169: Allows dependents of police officers and firemen killed in the line of duty to attend free of charge any state-supported educational institution.

Defeated was House Bill 1127 which provided that persons who are age 65 and over and who are state residents may attend state-supported educational institutions tuition free.

Miscellaneous

Public Law 176: Allows certain institutions to continue to maintain and enforce a single sex admissions policy.

Defeated was Senate Bill 320 prohibiting the withholding of records because of nonpayment of fees.

IOWA

State Board of Regents
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-
Mr. R. Wayne Richey, Executive Secretary

Department of Public Instruction
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Mr. Charles Moench, Director, Area Schools Division

The second regular session of the 64th General Assembly of Iowa was held January 10 through March 24, 1972. Since the session was a brief one, there was not a massive amount of legislation. The bills having an impact on higher education, the area community colleges, and the area vocational schools are summarized below:

Appropriations/Finance

House File 1299: $400,000 appropriation to supply additional annual dollars to the institutional road fund for constructing and maintaining campus roads at the state universities and other outlying state facilities.

Senate File 1019: Amends Code of Iowa to enable merged areas to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of a voted tax for school facilities.

Senate File 1125: Changes the budget year from the calendar year to the fiscal year for all political subdivisions; cancels the school taxes for area community and vocational schools for the second half of fiscal year 1975.

A defeated measure, House File 1280, would have allocated $543,000 to the University of Northern Iowa for 1972-1973 from prior allocations made by the Board of Regents; measure would have preempted the Regents authority to allocate appropriated funds among the universities.

Community/Junior Colleges (see also appropriations/finance)

House File 1082: Authorizes courts to refer persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated to enroll in a course for drinking drivers offered by an area school.

Senate File 1070: To establish a committee to advise the Board of Public Instruction in approving, coordinating, and supervising the use of electronic data processing computers by local school districts, county or joint county school systems, and merged areas.

Faculty and Employees

Two measures were introduced concerning collective bargaining for public employees, but were not passed (Senate File 387, House File 366). They will be reintroduced in the 1973 legislative session.

Private Higher Education

Senate File 593: $500,000 appropriation to the Des Moines College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery to help the college purchase property for a new building site. (Bill opposed by the Regents as funds were needed for the public college of medicine and because it was seen as a step toward establishing a second state-supported medical school while the present school is underfunded.)

Tuition and Fees

House File 1011: Lowers the age of majority from age 21 to age 19; law resulted in revising campus regulations to conform to the lower age.

Miscellaneous

House Concurrent Resolution 121: Directs the Regents to investigate the possibility of establishing a four-year college of criminal justice to prepare professional law enforcement personnel.

KANSAS

Board of Regents
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Mr. Max Bickford, Executive Officer

State Department of Education
120 East 10th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Mr. Joe Miller, Director, Community Junior College Section

The 1972 Kansas legislature convened on January 11 for a session which was limited to 60 calendar days with adjournment scheduled for March 10. On that day the legislature recessed to return on March 20 to consider vetoes by the governor but that session left several issues unresolved. The legislature again recessed to return on March 28 for final action. During the session 503 bills were introduced in the Senate, and 820 in the House.

Appropriations/Finance (see also community/junior colleges)

Senate Bill 449: $285,319 general revenue supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1972 for the senior public institutions of higher education.

Senate Bill 491: 1973 fiscal year budget funding for the Board of Regents and the seven institutions under its jurisdiction. $198,946,721 for operations and $3,960,083 for capital improvements.

Measures which were not passed include Senate Bill 186 requiring any state agency which receives funds from the federal

government to make a written report of the amount of funds received and how funds were spent; Senate Bill 536 directing preparation of certain educational information to accompany submission of budget data for public educational institutions and schools; and House Bill 1100 eliminating the statewide property tax which produces the Educational Building Fund.

Community/Junior Colleges

House Bill 1550: Raised the state reimbursement to $8.00 per credit hour and requires community junior colleges to adopt a uniform system of accounting as prescribed by the State Board of Education.

House Bill 2078: Specifies that the minimum tuition charged by community junior colleges should be $5.00 and the maximum $13.00 per credit hour; out-of-district tuition was frozen at $1,150 with the exception of those schools below that which will be allowed the 105 per cent tax lid limitation.

House Bill 2026: Grants authority to bond against the capital outlay fund.

Other measures introduced but not passed include: (1) Senate Bill 177 providing for the transfer of the community junior colleges to the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents; (2) Senate Concurrent Resolution 102 providing for a special committee to make a study concerning the feasibility of such as transfer as noted in Senate Bill 177; (3) House Bill 1824 clarifying residence requirements for tuition purposes; and (4) Senate Bill 354 permitting community junior colleges to contract for educational services in health and health-related fields across state lines.

Coordination/Governance (see also community/junior colleges)

House Bill 1258: Authorizes reciprocal agreements between the Board of Regents and officials of other states, territories, and countries.

Among the defeated measures were House Bill 1845 creating a six-member coordinating committee for higher education which would have been empowered to review program offerings and to report on duplication, and House Bill 1857 which would have abolished the schools of education at each of the three universities.

Faculty and Employees

Senate Bill 491 (appropriations bill): Includes a 5 per cent increase in salaries for all faculty and civil service employees; establishes limitations on the number of classified positions to be paid from appropriations.

House Bill 2212: Provides a supplemental appropriation for 5 per cent salary increases for civil service employees for fiscal 1972, including those faculty receiving no increases at the beginning of the year; provides for funding in fiscal 1973 for increases in the per diem expenses for travel.

Senate Bill 509: Strengthens legislation dealing with employees rights to organize and meet and confer; includes conditions of employment, grievances, lockouts, strikes, and arbitration.

House Bill 2019: Increases by 5 per cent retirement benefits, pensions, and annuity payments for all employees who retired prior to July 1, 1971.

Measures which were killed in committee include: (1) Senate Bill 251 prohibiting more than one state employee to attend the same out-of-state meeting; (2) Senate Bill 601 requiring faculty members paid wholly from state funds to teach a minimum of 12 classroom contact hours per week; and (3) House Bill 1912 removing premium tax exemption on TIAA-CREF contract holders.

Health Professions (see also community/junior colleges)

Senate Bill 495: Assigns function of defining and certification of the training and registration of physician assistants to the Board of Regents.

Senate Bill 756: Authorizes the Regents to issue $64 million of revenue bonds for construction of clinical and basic science buildings at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Senate Bill 491 (appropriations bill): Includes funds for the start of an expanded medical class by the development of an affiliated program with Wichita State University.

Defeated measures include House Concurrent Resolution 1032 establishing a joint committee to study the development of a medical school within Wichita State University; House Concurrent Resolution 1054 establishing a joint committee to study the expansion of facilities for the education of more physicians and physician's assistants, to report and recommend to the legislature, and Senate Bill 419 providing for the admission of not less than 150 students per year at the University of Kansas school of medicine.

Private Higher Education

Senate Bill 144: Provides for a tuition grant program for needy qualified students attending private four-year institutions; fiscal 1973 funding, $1 million.

A measure which died in committee, House Bill 1477, would have substantially expanded the student loan program for students enrolled in accredited independent institutions of higher education.

Student Assistance (see also private higher education)

Senate Bill 650: Provides free tuition or other fees charged by a university or college for dependents of prisoners of war and those missing in action.

Tuition and Fees (see also community/junior colleges)

House Bill 1417, which was killed in committee, would have raised undergraduate nonresident fees to $1,500 at the universities, nonresident students at the university's law school and veterinary medical school at Kansas State University, and undergraduate nonresidents to $1,000 at the colleges.

Miscellaneous

House Substitute for Senate Bill 125: Reorganizes the department of administration and consolidates all computer centers except higher education into a new division of information and communications.

KENTUCKY

Council on Public Higher Education
809 Capitol Plaza Office Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Dr. William A. Webb, Acting Executive Director

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Dr. Stanley Wall
Vice President for Community College System

The 1972 biennial session of the Kentucky General Assembly was held January 4 through March 17. This session enacted some significant legislation that will result in several substantive changes in the public higher education organizations, institutions, and programs of the state (see particularly section on coordination/governance).

Appropriations/Finance

House Bill 335 (Budget Bill): Appropriates $138,805,020 for 1972-1973 and $147,459,250 for 1973-1974 for senior public institutions and community colleges; includes $2,111,200 (1972-1973) and $3,991,000 (1973-1974) for enrollment growth.

Senate Bill 54: Appropriates $680,660 for 1972-1973 and $755,090 for 1973-1974 for the Council on Public Higher Education.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 8: Directs the Legislative Research Commission, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, to study the system of public school finance, including the implication of court decisions on the property tax as a means thereof.

Campus Unrest

House Bill 539: Authorizes public institutions of higher education to establish safety and security departments and appoint officers; grants each institution authority to govern and control the use of its property including travel over such.

Community/Junior Colleges

Two measures concerning community college programs were introduced, but did not pass: House Bill 187 creating Southwestern Jefferson Community College to be affiliated with the University of Louisville; and House Resolution 103 directing all state-supported four-year institutions of higher education to develop a compatible community college program for the bachelor's degree or for college parallel instruction.

Coordination/Governance (see also private higher education)

Senate Bill 41: Removes governor, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of agriculture from University of Kentucky governing board; increases the membership of the public college and university governing boards; removes superintendent of public instruction from all other public colleges and universities boards; provides voting authority to all student members of the governing boards; requires election of the student representative on the University of Louisville board if not a full-time student with permanent residence in Kentucky; grants faculty representatives on governing boards the voting privileges except with respect to faculty compensation.

Senate Bill 54: Increases membership of Council on Public Higher Education; strengthens and broadens powers and duties including approval of all instructional capital construction (in excess of $100,000), approval of all graduate degree programs and professional school programs; and prescribing of manner in which budget requests are to be prepared; renames Kentucky State College as Kentucky State University; adds superintendent of public instruction as a voting member of Council.

Senate Bill 374: Relates to educational television to include University of Louisville in definition of state colleges and universities; also renames Kentucky State College as Kentucky State University.

House Bill 24: Prohibits members of the legislature from serving as members of the governing boards of any state-supported college or university.

Senate Joint Resolution 44: Directs the Legislative Research Commission to study comprehensively all state education systems as to inhibition of effectiveness by lack of common goals and coordination; creates the Interim Study Commission on Educational Organization.

Measures concerning coordination or governance which were not passed include: (1) Senate Bill 99 to ratify and confirm the merger of the Chase Law School with Northern Kentucky State College and to prohibit appropriation of state funds for the use or support of the law school; (2) House Bill 88 to extend voting privileges to faculty and students (see Senate Bill 41 above); (3) House Bill 132 to require that all meetings of the institutional governing boards be open to the public; (4) House Bill 134 to provide for three students elected at each institution to serve on the Council on Public Higher Education as voting members; (5) House Bill 291 to remove presidents as members of the Council; (6) House Bill 521 changing the composition and manner of appointment of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees; and (7) House Bill 660 relating to educational television and Kentucky State College (see Senate Bill 374 above).

Faculty and Employees

None of the measures relating to faculty and employees were passed. Those defeated include: House Bill 89, Senate Bill 191 prohibiting college or university governing boards from removing faculty for failure to publish; House Bill 98 authorizing public governing boards not to hear de novo appeals from faculty suspension or expulsion recommendations; and House Bill 537, Senate Bill 322 authorizing regional state universities and Kentucky State College to establish and maintain retirement plans for employees.

Private Higher Education

Senate Bill 262: Authorizes state tuition grants for students at private nonprofit colleges and universities; conditions for receipt of grants are defined; $2,500 appropriated to Higher Education Assistance Authority for 1972-1973.

Senate Bill 315: Directs the State Board of Education to adopt standards and procedures for licensing nonpublic colleges and universities; requires such colleges and universities to be licensed.

A measure which failed, House Bill 656, would have extended to private institutions of higher education the matriculation and tuition fee exemption authorized for descendants of disabled or deceased war veterans.

Student Assistance (see also private higher education)

Senate Bill 199: Exempts from higher education tuition the descendants of deceased veterans; requires certification of eligibility for such benefits from Veterans Administration, its successor, or Department of Defense.

House Bill 115: Exempts from tuition for up to three years at any state-supported vocational school or institution of higher education children of prisoners of war or persons missing in action, in addition to children of permanently or totally disabled veterans.

Tuition and Fees

House Concurrent Resolution 35, which expresses strong opposition to increased tuition for state residents at state colleges and universities, was not passed.

Miscellaneous

Senate Concurrent Resolution 50: Directs the Legislative Research Commission to study teacher training and certification.

House Bill 370: Creates the Council on Teacher Education and Certification to administer provisions for certifying public school personnel.

Another measure which failed, House Bill 87, required that all nonacademic students records shall be kept confidential by colleges and universities.

LOUISIANA

Coordinating Council for Higher Education
P. O. Box 44362, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Dr. William Arceneaux, Acting Executive Director

The 1972 Louisiana legislature, which met in regular session May 8 through July 6, dealt extensively with higher education in the 60-day session. One of the most significant measures passed will place all public higher education under a single governing board *(see coordination/governance)*.

Appropriations/Finance

Act 13, Act 113: Appropriates $122,191,768 and $6,711,897 from the state general fund for public higher education in 1972-1973.

Act 251: Dedicates from race track fees a total of $1,270,000 to higher education.

Act 845: Authorizes bonds in the amount of $6,010,000 for the Louisiana Educational Television Authority.

Act 452: Provides for bonds not to exceed $6 million for the Louisiana State University school of veterinary medicine.

Measures relating to funding and finance which were defeated include: (1) House Bill 265 providing $425,000 to the Louisiana State University laboratory school; (2) Senate Bill 828 proposing a constitutional amendment which would provide that appropriations for institutions of higher education be apportioned according to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education formula; (3) House Concurrent Resolution 22 authorizing and directing the Louisiana State University board and the State Board of Education to adopt and enforce a schedule applicable to all their colleges and universities for collection and retention of tuition paid or due; and (4) House Concurrent Resolution 225 directing a freeze in all capital construction at institutions of higher education.

Community/Junior Colleges

Act 66: Authorizes the expansion of the two-year branch of Louisiana State University in Shreveport to a four-year college.

Act 612: Authorizes the establishment of a nonresident commuter junior college on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Jefferson parish, contingent upon the results of a feasibility study.

Coordination/Governance

Act 712 (Senate Bill 397): Consolidates the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors, the higher education functions of the State Board of Education, and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education into the Louisiana Board of Regents, will govern all public institutions of higher education in the state.

Act 114: Grants the Coordinating Council for Higher Education the right of approval of new departments of instruction, institutes, schools, divisions, and similar subdivisions in the public colleges and universities.

Act 118: Authorizes the Council to review and recommend funding levels for operational budgets and priorities in capital construction for public colleges and universities.

Two other measures were defeated: Senate Bill 399 consolidating the Commission of Extension and Continuing Education, the Higher Education Assistance Commission, the Higher Education Facilities Commission, and the T.H. Harris Scholarship Fund Board with the Coordinating Council; and Senate Bill 338 proposing a constitutional amendment to make the office of superintendent of education appointive by the State Board of Education rather than elective.

Faculty and Employees

Act 119: Amends the Louisiana State University retirement system to provide that interest be paid on member contributions beginning with the second year of service, to permit members to have salary reduced in the amount of required contributions, and other changes.

House Bill 223, which was defeated, set minimum salaries for and provided cost of living increases to instructional personnel in higher education.

Nontraditional Programs

House Concurrent Resolution 155: Authorizes the Louisiana State University board and the State Board of Education to allow graduation from colleges within three years after completion of 112 credit hours.

House Concurrent Resolution 183: Authorizes and urges the initiation of programs of black studies in all colleges, schools, and universities in the state.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 120: Requests the Coordinating Council to conduct a feasibility study relative to the transfer of university credits between Louisiana institutions.

Student Assistance

Act 292: Authorizes the Higher Education Assistance Commission to distribute academic scholarship funds to individuals on the basis of academic awards determined in competition by the Louisiana High School Rally Association as such funds are made available by the legislature.

Act 132: Extends eligibility for student loans to full-time students attending approved colleges and universities outside the state but inside the United States.

Act 115: Places a $1,500 a year limitation on individual loans to be guaranteed by the state to students in institutions of higher education.

Act 578: Authorizes the Higher Education Assistance Commission to guarantee loans to students enrolled in beauty schools.

Act 131: Extends the age limit from 21 to 25 years for eligibility of children of members of armed forces killed in action to be exempted from tuition payments at state colleges.

Miscellaneous

Act 544: Designates the special education centers in state colleges and universities as the sole competent authorities for the diagnosis and assignment of handicapped and exceptional children to special education classes.

Act 745: Empowers the Louisiana Educational Television Authority to establish standards and specifications to be followed by all institutions of public instruction in the purchase or lease of television equipment.

MAINE

A special session of the Maine legislature was held January 24 to March 10, 1972. The primary legislation affecting postsecondary education was reported in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, page 36.

MARYLAND

Council for Higher Education
93 Main Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
Dr. Wesley N. Dorn, Director

The 1972 Maryland General Assembly met January 12 through April 10. A number of significant measures affecting higher education were passed, especially relating to community colleges.

Appropriations/Finance (see also community/junior colleges)

Total funds from the state general fund appropriated for 1972-1973 for postsecondary education were $157,156,474. Included were $88.6 million for the University of Maryland; $35.2 million for the state colleges; $27.8 million for community colleges; and $4.2 million for the state scholarship program.

Senate Bill 939: Provides that the University of Maryland may use certain funds, with approval of the Board of Public Works, for the construction of a new chemical engineering building.

Community/Junior Colleges

House Bill 346: Creates a state debt of $10 million for supplementing construction costs of public junior or community college buildings and facilities.

House Bill 596: Provides that community colleges have a minimum liability coverage of $100,000 per occurrence with policy limits not in excess of $500,000.

Senate Bill 327: Allows the State Board for Community Colleges to provide additional funds to Garrett Community College.

Senate Bill 475: Sents the state's share of current operating costs of community colleges at $875 maximum for institutions of less than 500 fulltime equivalent students in counties of specified population.

A measure which was not enacted was Senate Bill 1 allowing community college students in neighboring counties, when specific programs are not available, to go to the neighboring institutions with no additional charges to the student.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 674: Adds these responsibilities of the Council: (1) coordinate the growth and overall development of higher education; (2) investigate and evaluate the needs of all postsecondary education in the state and present plans and recommendations; (3) recommend all new degree programs at the public two- and four-year institutions; (4) set standards for reciprocal acceptance of credits earned by students transferring between institutions; and (5) develop plans and programs for interstate and regional cooperation and reciprocal agreements in higher education.

Senate Bill 129: Changes the time period from calendar to fiscal for reporting by the Health and Higher Education Facilities Authority.

Private Higher Education (see also student assistance)

House Bill 17: Changes the accreditation requirements for private higher education institutions to qualify for public support by making such institutions eligible by being accredited by the State Department of Education instead of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

House Bill 649: Designates the Council for Higher Education to assist the Board of Public Works in adopting criteria and procedures for implementation and administration of aid to private institutions and verification of degrees conferred by the applicant institution for state aid.

Student Assistance

House Bill 135: Amends existing law to include children of members of volunteer rescue squad killed in the line of duty to those provided state aid for tuition, fees, board and room, and books to any accredited institution of higher education in the state.

House Bill 280: Provides reimbursement of tuition costs to firemen for programs of study for fire science technology in accredited institutions in the state.

House Bill 919: Extends the provision allowing students under 21 years to execute agreement of scholarships, loans, tuition fee grants, remission of fees, and scholarships to federal loan programs and institutional loan programs.

House Bill 872: Eliminates the existing program of teacher tuition waivers after 1972 with the provision that students currently enrolled in the program shall be permitted to continue with the waiver regulations.

Senate Bill 273: Allows students under the above tuition waiver program at public institutions to satisfy their teaching obligation by teaching in any public or private institution of higher education.

A measure which was not enacted, Senate bill 580, would have created a package approach to financial aid based on need, merged the State Scholarship Board with the Council for Higher Education, and eliminated the General Assembly scholarships.

Tuition and Fees (see student assistance)

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 870: Prohibits for sale the preparation, research, or writing of dissertations, thesis, term papers, or any other academic work intended for submission to an institution in the state for fulfillment of course, degree, or diploma; provides $1,000 fine or six months imprisonment upon conviction.

Senate Bill 460: Stipulates that student records shall be held in confidence by institutions with the exception that the records shall be open to examination by the State Department of Education.

MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Higher Education
182 Tremont Street, 14th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02111
Mr. Patrick McCarthy, Chancellor

The 1972 Massachusetts legislature met from January 5 through July 9. Some interesting bills were considered concerning postsecondary education, and several survived the legislative process.

Community/Junior Colleges

Senate Bill 291 (Chapter 65): Authorizes the Board of Regional Community Colleges to grant an easement to the Cape Cod Conservatory for the purpose of providing an access way.

House Bill 2265 (Chapter 331): Authorizes the Board of Regional Community Colleges to make rules and regulations concerning parking on campus or other land of regional community colleges.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 99 (Chapter 354): Provides for the establishment of an educational opportunities information center in the Board of Higher Education (a companion bill filed by the Board providing fiscal autonomy for its operations did not pass).

House Bill 2073 (Chapter 79): Authorizes an investigation by a special commission relative to the feasibility of merging the Lowell Technological Institute with the State College at Lowell.

House Bill 2471 (Chapter 496): Establishes a division of continuing studies and special programs at Southeastern Massachusetts University.

House Bill 2479 (Chapter 178): Provides for faculty representation on certain education boards.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 3706 (Chpater 330): An act relative to the tenure of certain employees at the Lowell Technological Institute.

Health Professions (see also student assistance)

House Bill 289 (Chapter 3): Provides for an investigation by a special commission relative to the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine within the University of Massachusetts.

Private Higher Education

House Bill 2259 (Chapter 159): Permits privately owned educational institutions (Proprietary) to make application to become degree-granting institutions to the Board of Higher Education.

Student Assistance

House Bill 1878 (Chapter 611): Grants the Board of Higher Education increased flexibility in the administration and granting of state general, medical, and nursing scholarships.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 60 (Chapter 64): Authorizes certain noncitizens to be certified to teaching positions.

House Bill 1300 (Chapter 175): Prohibits discrimination in graduate degree programs.

House Bill 2066 (Chapter 550): Provides for admission of certain fire fighters to state colleges on a cooperative plan.

House Bill 2262 (Chapter 664): Increases the state's participation in the New England Board of Higher Education to extend the privilege of representation to members of the legislature.

MICHIGAN

State Department of Education
Bureau of Higher Education
P. O. Box 420
Lansing, Michigan 48902
Dr. Robert Huxol, Associate Superintendent, Higher Education

The Michigan legislature convened on January 12, 1972 and presently is in recess until November 27. Before recessing, it completed legislative action for the coming fiscal year with the passage of four pieces of higher education legislation.

Appropriations/Finance

Senate Bill 1141 (Public Act 260): Appropriates $345,424,000 for operating expenses of the senior four-year public institutions, calculated on the basis of 205,450 fiscal year equated students.

Senate Bill 1142 (Public Act 247): Appropriates $57,382,660 for the public community junior colleges based on $1,091 fiscal year equated students; for the first time, the community college appropriations act includes an equalization factor which moderates the impact of wide disparities in state equalized value between community college districts.

Section 17 of Senate Bill 1141, which appropriated $100,000 to explore the feasibility of establishing on-campus law schools at Michigan State and Western Michigan Universities and Grant Valley State, was line item vetoed by the governor. The governor, however, did indicate he would support the establishment of a law school at Michigan State University in his 1973-1974 budget.

Community/Junior Colleges (see appropriations/finance)

Miscellaneous

House Bill 5629 and 5631 (Public Acts 251, 252): Authorizes the State Board of Education to enter into reciprocal agreements with public educational agencies in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario (Canada) for the reciprocal exchange of students in higher education; subject to approval by the appropriations committees of the legislature.

MINNESOTA

There was no legislative session in the state of Minnesota in 1972.

MISSISSIPPI

Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning
P. O. Box 2336
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
Dr. E. E. Thrash, Executive Secretary and Director

State Department of Education
Division of Junior Colleges
P. O. Box 771
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
Mr. George Moody, Director

The 1972 session of the Mississippi legislature met January 4 through May 4 during which a number of measures affecting postsecondary education were considered. Several of these were enacted into law and a number were defeated.

Appropriations

A total of $97 million was appropriated from state tax funds to Mississippi institutions of postsecondary education for 1972-1973. Included in the appropriations were funds for the junior colleges, technical institutes, and the state scholarship program.

Senate Bill 2187, appropriating funds for the purpose of capital construction for 1972-1973, was defeated, which has resulted in the interruption of building programs at most public two- and four-year institutions.

Campus Unrest

House Bill 30: Invests campus security police with the power of constables.

A measure which failed, Senate Bill 1937, would have made it unlawful for guest speakers on campus to incite violence.

Community/Junior Colleges (see appropriations)

Coordination/Governance

Senate Bill 1527: Establishes a method of creating branches of colleges and universities to enable the Board of Trustees to provide higher education opportunities to segments of the citizens who cannot otherwise attend the regular campuses; five upper-level (junior and senior year) branches began operation in fall 1972.

Nine other measures relating to establishment of branches, four-year institutions, or to allow attendance at resident centers to fulfill residency requirements for a degree were defeated. In addition, four bills to establish a law school, a veterinary school, a dental school, or to move the present law school were defeated as was a bill to change the name of Mississippi State College for Women to State University. Two concurrent resolutions (House 26, Senate 536) were defeated which would have reduced the terms of the Board of Trustees. House Bills 127 and 828 would have added a student member on the Board of Trustees, but they were defeated. Another defeated measure, Senate Bill 1762, transferred the Research and Development Center from the State College Board to the Agricultural and Industrial Board control.

Student Assistance

House Bill 136: Awards scholarships to children of prisoners of war and persons missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Measures which were defeated include House Bill 701 to provide free tuition to Vietnam veterans, and Senate Bill 1589 to provide scholarships to children of disabled or deceased National Guardsmen.

Tuition and Fees

House Bill 25: Among many introduced but the only one that passed; provides for absentee voting by certain qualified electors of the state; of major concern is the section concerning students which may affect nonresident and resident tuition policies for colleges and universities.

House Bill 1114, providing policies for residency for college tuition purposes, was defeated.

Miscellaneous

House Bill 166: Prohibits intimidation of students by a member of faculty or administration.

MISSOURI

Commission on Higher Education
600 Clark Avenue
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Dr. Jack L. Cross, Executive Director

The second session of the 76th Missouri General Assembly was held January 5 through April 15, 1972 and a special session was held in September and early October. These sessions proved to be the more productive in recent years in terms of passage of higher education bills. (Note: with the exception of two, bill numbers were not available).

Appropriations/Finance

General revenue appropriated for higher education operating funds for 1972-1973 was $155.8 million, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the previous year.

The appropriation for capital expenses in 1972-1973 is for repair and rehabilitation only, in the amount of $2.8 million. Except for special purpose buildings, the Commission on Higher Education believes that new capital expansion is not presently needed in either the public or private sectors in the state.

The legislature authorized increases in the general revenue support base for public junior colleges from $320 to $400 for each 24 semester hour of enrollment. The increase is authorization only and may not be realized, but is the first statutory provision for increasing junior college support since 1967.

Community/Junior Colleges (see appropriations/finance)

Coordination/Governance

House Joint Resolution 65: A major action provided for reorganization of the executive branch of state government through constitutional amendment; amendment was approved by a 67 per cent majority in August, primary; it consolidates over 80 departments, commissions, etc., into 14 departments, one of which is a Department of Higher Education replacing the Commission on Higher Education; powers and responsibilities of the new department are to be determined by the 1973 legislature.

Five state colleges were authorized by the 1972 legislature to change their names to state universities; the institutions will retain a teacher education emphasis and will not offer doctoral programs.

Private Higher Education (see student assistance)

Student Assistance

Senate Bill 613: Provides for student financial stipends up to half the amount of tuition and fees but not to exceed $900 per academic year; amount to be determined on the basis of need and academic powers to go directly to students for use at either public or private colleges or universities; $3.5 million per year authorized but no funds appropriated by regular session; special session appropriated $105,000 in anticipation of possible court tests of extending aid to students in private institutions.

MONTANA

There was no legislative session in Montana in 1972.

NEBRASKA

Higher Education Facilities Commission
1620 M Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Mr. Ray Thompson, Director

The Nebraska unicameral legislature was in session for 60 days, from January 4 through April 5, 1972. Other than appropriations, only two items affecting postsecondary education were approved.

Appropriations/Finance

The 1972-1973 general fund appropriation for the public university and state colleges totaled $57,115,966, an increase of 11.6 per cent over 1971-1972 expenditures.

Total funds appropriated for public junior colleges and area technical colleges for 1971-1972 were $4,528,632.

The major capital appropriations for the university and state colleges were $16,274,676.

Coordination/Governance

Legislative Resolution 79: Creates an interim study committee on higher education, to report to the 1973 legislative session; the committee will consider budgeting procedures, management techniques, and practices of state institutions and alternatives to present financing of all higher education; and will develop a procedure for coordinating postsecondary educational opportunities.

Legislative Bill 866, which was carried over from the 1971 session, would have created a statewide higher education coordinating body. Because of its defeat in the 1972 session, the above resolution was adopted as an alternative.

Private Higher Education

Legislative Bill 1171: Authorizes tuition aid grants of up to $500 per year for state residents in fulltime attendance in a degree program at an accredited independent nonprofit college or university in Nebraska, first grant to be made in January 1973 after an expected court test of constitutionality.

Student Assistance (see private higher education)

NEVADA

There was no legislative session in the state of Nevada in 1972.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation
66 South Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Dr. Arthur E. Jensen, Executive Secretary

There was no regular session of the New Hampshire legislature in 1972. A special session was held February 8 to March 23 during which a number of issues concerning higher education were considered. (Note: bill numbers were not available)

Appropriations/Finance (see also community/junior colleges)

A supplemental appropriation of $405,592 was approved for the university system for fiscal 1972-1973 to provide for a 5 per cent reduction of instate tuition and for pay increases for nonprofessional personnel to match those given other state employees; as a result instate tuition at the university was reduced from $1,000 to $950 and at the two state colleges, from $650 to $617.

An appropriation of $25,000 in fiscal 1971-1972 and $50,000 in fiscal 1972-1973 was approved to restore New Hampshire's membership in the New England Board of Higher Education. (Funds cut from budget in the 1971 regular session).

Community/Junior Colleges

Supplemental appropriations were approved for the Concord Technical Institute of $1,200 for 1971-1972 and $10,000 for 1972-1973 to hire an instructor to begin a two-year dental assistant curriculum.

A measure was passed to allow the six state vocational-technical colleges to seek accreditation as technical institutions from the regional accrediting association; measure prohibits the colleges from qualifying as comprehensive junior colleges.

Health Professions

Although the 1971 legislature voted to phase out a ten-year-old program of subsidizing five New Hampshire residents each year at the Vermont medical school, at a rate of $5,000 per student per year, the special session restored the funds; the restoration bill did provide that each new student must sign an interest-free note to pay back the $20,000 over a 9-year period following graduation with annual payments reduced in half for each year the student practices in New Hampshire.

A new program, with the same terms as above, for veterinary students at Ohio State University was approved (also killed in the 1971 regular session).

Private Higher Education

The legislature established an interim legislative commission to study direct financial aid to private colleges and programs of financial aid not limited to scholarship grants, loans, and loan guarantees for state residents attending postsecondary institutions.

Student Assistance (see private higher education)

Tuition and Fees (see appropriations/finance)

NEW JERSEY

Department of Higher Education
225 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Mr. Ralph A. Dungan, Chancellor

The New Jersey legislature convened on January 11, 1972 and presently is in recess until November 13. Literally hundreds of bills affecting postsecondary education have been submitted, many of which are still pending. The summaries below include those which passed both houses and have been approved by the governor as of the date of this report, as well as a selected number of pending bills of major importance.

Appropriations/Finance

Senate Bill 804 (Chapter 10): Appropriates $75,345,000 to the Department of Higher Education from the Higher Education Buildings Construction Bond Act of 1971 for land acquisition and the planning, construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of higher education facilities.

Senate Bill 805 (Chapter 11): Appropriates $13,709,000 to the Department of Higher Education from the Public Buildings Construction Fund of 1969 for land acquisition and the planning, construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of higher education facilities.

Senate Bill 900 (Chapter 73): Appropriates $2 billion, including funds for postsecondary education, for support of the state government for fiscal year 1973 (line item vetoed by governor).

Senate 901 (Chapter 41): Supplemental appropriation of $16.4 million for support of the state government in fiscal year 1972.

Senate Bill 1025 (Chapter 77): Appropriates $24,375,000 to the Department of Higher Education from the Higher Education Buildings Construction Fund for land acquisition, planning construction, rehabilitation, and equipping of facilities at various public institutions of higher education.

Assembly Bill 1102 (Chapter 65): Extends to June 1973 the temporary suspension of maximum interest rate limitation on borrowings by counties, municipalities, school districts, state agencies, and other public authorities.

Campus Unrest

A number of measures concerning campus unrest are pending before the legislature including forfeiture of all financial privileges and funds for students who engage in riots (Senate Bill 1046); provision of emergency control powers for the Chancellor of Higher Education in terms of campus disruption (Assembly Bill 345); provision for penalties when refusing to leave premises when requested (Assembly Bill 452); declaration of unlawful act when guest speakers advocate overthrow of government or other disruptive acts (Assembly Bill 790).

Community/Junior Colleges

Senate Bill 504 (Chapter 106): Provides that no bonds or notes under the act concerning county colleges shall be issued unless the name of a paying agent is designated.

Senate Bill 849: Appropriates $1.4 million to the Department of Higher Education to be used to finance the acquisition of minor capital equipment by county colleges.

Assembly Bill 517 (Chapter 17): Appropriates $899,000 to the Department of Higher Education for the operational costs of county colleges.

Still pending are approximately six measures which change the formula and increase the state's share of operational costs for county colleges, most of which are opposed by the Department of Higher Education. Another bill to which the Department is opposed is Senate Bill 413 which would extend to the nonprofessional staff of county colleges the rights and privileges of nonprofessional staff of local boards of education.

Coordination/Governance

Assembly Bill 432 (Chapter 80): Permits the state colleges to operate their student housing and food service facilities within policy guidelines established by the Board of Higher Education.

Several measures are pending which provide for student nonvoting representatives on the governing boards of public postsecondary institutions (Senate Bills 401, 402, 403) or for one member of graduating classes to serve on such boards (House bills 326 and 327). Other measures pending include Senate Bill 888 providing that the Chancellor of Higher Education and the chairman of the Board of Higher Education serve as members of the State Board of Education; Assembly Bill 302 permitting certain colleges and universities created by special charter to appoint or elect lay members to their governing board; Assembly Bill 1089 deleting graduate and professional study leading to approved master's or doctor's degrees as appropriate under the educational opportunity program (strongly opposed by the Department); and Assembly Bill 1352 removing all educational and medical agencies as well as others from the Administrative Procedure Act. Senate Bill 510 to provide for the appointment of the Chancellor by the governor, after consultation with the Board of Higher Education and with the consent of the Senate, was defeated in the House.

Faculty and Employees

Assembly Bill 520: Grants the Public Employment Relations Commission power to receive, hear, and act upon unfair labor practice charges and to enforce decisions.

Senate Bill 371 (Chapter 74): Authorizes administrative leaves of absence for not less than three days for personal business for state employees.

Senate Bill 989 (Chapter 75): To extend the contract coverage and the Public and School Employees' Health Benefits Program Act.

Five other measures relating to collective bargaining and/or arbitration are still pending (Senate Bill 913; House Bill 110, 202, 520, and 521). Aiso pending are three bills concerning tenure: (1) Senate Bill 694 to increase from three to five the number of years faculty members in public institutions shall need to acquire tenure; Assembly Bill 328 providing for tenure for state and county college faculty beginning their employment after the 1972-1973 academic year; and (3) Assembly Bill 576 to grant tenure to all Department of Education and Higher Education employees who have been employed continuously for three calendar years.

Health Professions

Senate Bill 507 (Chapter 13): transfers the powers and duties of the State Medical Examiner to the Division of Criminal Justice.

Senate Bill 841 (Chapter 29): Creates the Health Care Facilities Financing Authority and defines its powers and duties; authorizes the issuance of bonds and notes of the Authority.

Two pending measures would create a medical education loan fund—Senate Bill 606 places the fund in the Department of Higher Education; Senate Bill 613 place it within the Higher Education Assistance Authority, guarantees the loans, and appropriates $50,000. Another pending bill, Assembly Bill 979, provides that graduates of foreign medical schools shall not be required to take examinations as a condition of beginning an internship or residency in the state. Assembly Bill 78, to create a Rutgers, Southern Jersey Medical and Dental College Planning Council with an appropriation of $90,000, was tabled in the House.

Nontraditional Programs

Assembly Bill 244 (Chapter 131): Permits the county community and state colleges, and county and state institutions to apply for funds to be used toward the establishment and operation of classes and programs for adults and out-of-school adults to provide the equivalent of a high school education.

Private Higher Education

Senate Bill 865 (Chapter 67): Authorizes the Board of Higher Education to contract with or make grants to eligible independent colleges and universities for educational services to the state; appropriates $7,050,000.

Senate Bill 628, which is pending, provides for the regulation and licensing of schools of business and commerce and schools or studios of instruction, including tutorial services, with a recreational or avocational objective.

Student Assistance

Among the bills still under consideration are: (1) Senate Bill 781 to permit the use of a state competitive scholarship award for any educational institution, in or out of state; (2) Assembly Bill 188 to direct the Board of Higher Education to establish guidelines for veterans' higher education opportunity programs and appropriate $200,000; (3) Assembly Bill 211 to increase from $500 to $600 per year the state competitive scholarships; (4) Assembly Bill 879 to establish a police training and scholarship fund to be financed from court imposed fines and a $25,000 appropriation; and (5) Assembly Bill 1418 to permit educational loans in amounts authorized by the Higher Education Assistance Authority and approved by the Board of Education (such amounts may not exceed those guaranteed by the federal government).

Tuition and Fees

A number of bills concerning tuition and fees are still pending. These include ones requiring students to reimburse the state or county for 25 per cent of the curriculum costs (Senate Bill 612), provisions that the Board of Higher Education shall set tuition and fees for part time, evening, or full time day students (Senate Bill 614); provisions that nonresident tuition shall be twice the resident tuition at public institutions (Senate Bill 793); direction that tuition rates at state colleges shall be the same in 1972-1973 as in 1971-1972 (Senate Bill 641); an expression in opposition to tuition increases at state colleges (Assembly Resolution 4); and provisions that the Board of Higher Education shall fix tuition at state colleges subject to approval of the legislature (Assembly Bill 718).

NEW MEXICO

Actions by the 1972 regular session of the New Mexico legislature were reported in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, page 42.

NEW YORK

University of the State of New York
State Education Department
Albany, New York 12224
Dr. T. Edward Hollander, Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education

The New York legislature met January 5 through May 9, 1972. The following are summary statements of the legislation enacted affecting higher and professional education.

Appropriations/Finance (see also community/junior colleges)

Chapter 139: Changes both state and city payments to the City University Construction Fund so that 50 per cent of each such payment is to be made on or before July 15 and the other 50 per cent before May 15; if the city fails to make such payment, the State Controller is to deduct the required amount from the succeeding payment of per capita aid.

Campus Unrest

Chapter 383: Authorizes the Board of Trustees of State University of New York to appoint security officers and peace officers for the university.

Chapter 349: Changes the name of the Temporary State Commission to Study and Investigate the Cause of Unrest and Violence on College Campuses to the Temporary State Commission to Study and Investigate the Causes of Educational Unrest and Violence; provides for reports to the governor and legislature on March 1 and March 31, 1973 and continues commission until May 1, 1973.

Community/Junior Colleges

Chapter 464: Provides for the State Dormitory Authority to build community college facilities and to provide financing of such construction.

Chapter 465: Permits the Dormitory Authority to construct facilities for community colleges sponsored by the New York City Boards of Education and Higher Education.

Chapter 860: Authorizes boards of trustees of community colleges to participate in cooperative education programs, services, and arrangements with the approval of the local sponsor and pursuant to regulations of the state university trustees with the approval of the Director of the Budget.

Coordination/Governance

Chapter 148: Empowers the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York to adopt rules for the control and regulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and parking.

Chapter 261: Provides that the four members of the Dormitory Authority presently appointed by the Board of Regents be appointed instead by the governor and that the Director of the Budget shall take the place of the chancellor of the state university on the board.

Chapter 387: Changes the name of the New York State College of Forestry, at Syracuse University, to the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry; updates the provisions relating to the operation of the institution.

Chapter 584: Removes the provision that trustees of Cornell University shall hold over until their successors are elected or appointed.

Health Professions

Chapter 50: Provides a new definition of the practice of registered professional nursing; provides a new definition of the practice of licensed practical nursing.

Chapter 181: Authorizes nonprofit medical or dental expense indemnity corporations or hospital service corporations to enter into contracts for medical services with professional service corporations and nonprofit medical corporations.

Chapter 1973: Removes the requirement that applicants for massage license must have 800 hours of classroom instruction (which would have been effective in January 1973); and repeals requirement that such an applicant must have 100 hours of hospital experience (would have been effective January 1975).

Chapter 289: Requires each licensed podiatrist, when applying for re-registration, show satisfactory evidence he attended education programs conducted by the state or an equivalent program.

Chapter 330: Exempts from the licensing requirement for physical therapy students working in approved programs of instruction or instructors teaching such programs who are licensed in another state, or persons employed as therapists in the armed forces, Public Health Service, or Veterans Administration.

Chapter 682: Authorizes a podiatry school graduate to participate in a clerkship for two years under supervision of a licensed podiatrist who is a faculty member of an approved school.

Chapter 884: Concerns the qualifications and certification of a nurse-midwife, formerly designated by the title of midwife.

Private Higher Education (see also student assistance)

Chapter 149: Permits payment of partial reimbursement for tuition for regular academic courses pursuant to criteria developed by the Commissioner of Education for students attending nonpublic institutions.

Chapter 463: Authorizes the City University Construction Fund to acquire the University Heights campus of New York University for the use of the Bronx Community College; requires the merger of the New York University School of Engineering and Science with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Student Assistance

Chapter 129: Extends eligibility for awards to otherwise eligible children of veterans who served from July 1, 1972 through July 1, 1973; creates 600 new veterans' scholarships for honorably discharged veterans who served in the armed forces between October 1, 1961 and July 1, 1972.

Chapter 234: Authorizes the State Mortgage Agency to make loans to students and to purchase loans made to such students for the purpose of paying tuition, fees, and room and board; changes eligibility rules based on other nonreimbursable aid the student receives; declares family income shall not be a reason for refusal to guarantee a loan.

Chapter 280: Provides Regents college awards for children of deceased state correction officers and civilian employees who died in the Attica prison riot; awards for 4 years (for 5 for 5-year programs) and may not exceed tuition, fees, room and board charged by the state university.

Chapter 698: Provides college awards for children of prisoners of war or persons missing in action.

Miscellaneous

Chapter 195: Provides that each full year of college study, up to a maximum of 2 years, may be accepted as the equivalent of a full year of experience for licensing examinations in land surveying.

NORTH CAROLINA

There was no legislative session in North Carolina in 1972.

NORTH DAKOTA

No legislative session was held in North Dakota in 1972.

OHIO

State Board of Regents
88 East Broad Street, Suite 770
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Dr. William B. Coulter, Acting Chancellor

The Ohio legislature convened January 5, 1972 and is presently in recess subject to the call of the chair. During the 1972 session, only one piece of legislation was enacted which was of substance in the field of higher education.

Community/Junior Colleges

Amended Senate Bill 329: Creates, with the approval of the Regents, and provides for the operation of state general and technical colleges for the purpose of offering two-year post-high school education programs leading to associate degrees including programs in arts and sciences, technical education, and adult continuing education. State currently has a diversity of organizational forms for two-year post-high school institutions—university branches, technical colleges, and community colleges. Act also authorizes the Regents to act in place of a state university governing board to establish a university branch campus for which an appropriation has been made, if the governing board fails to undertake appropriate action within one year from the date of appropriation.

OKLAHOMA

State Regents for Higher Education
118 State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
Dr. E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor

The second regular session of the Oklahoma legislature met January 4 through March 31, 1972. In addition to numerous measures carried over from the first session (in 1971), a substantial number of bills were introduced and passed directly affecting the postsecondary system in the state.

Appropriations/Finance (see also community/junior colleges)

Senate Bill 106: Appropriates a total of $81,720,553 for the operation of institutions in the State System of Higher Education in fiscal year 1972-1973.

Senate Bill 107: Appropriates $41,055 to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.

Senate Bill 578: Provides for the continuation and reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations of Series B bond funds previously made to the Regents, the State Board of Public Affairs, and the State Military Department.

House Bill 1613: Appropriates $450,000 to the Regents for further expansion of the Oklahoma Higher Education Televised Instruction System.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 111: Creates a special committee on capital needs to review the bond issue program and to determine the capital needs of the institutions and agencies of the state and to recommend a program to meet such needs.

Senate Resolution 103: Provides for an interim study of the use of public trust arrangements for funding capital improvements at colleges and universities in the State System of Higher Education.

Campus Unrest

Two measures carried over from the first session were killed in the 1972 session: Senate Bill defining the crime of incitement to riot on a campus and fixing punishments; and House Bill 1303 directing governing boards of institutions to establish policies and procedures to maintain control over employees and students.

Community/Junior Colleges

Senate Concurrent Resolution 103: Requests the Regents to consider allocation of state aid to community/junior colleges on the basis of 160 per cent of the amount allocated per capita to the state junior colleges.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 81: Requests the Regents to change the name of Poteau Junior College to Carl Albert Junior College.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 120: Expresses legislative intent that from funds appropriated in consolidated form to the Regents, the Regents shall allocate to the Board of Regents of Altus Junior College such amounts as are adequate for paying the cost of courses in nurses' education.

Senate Bill 202, which was carried over from the 1971 session and which died in the 1972 session, would have created a state board of regents of community and municipal junior colleges. House Bill 1682, also defeated, would have provided that the community junior colleges be member institutions of the state system.

Coordination/Governance

Senate Bill 526: Changes the name of Murray State College of Technology to Murray State College.

Senate Bill 528: Directs the State Regents to examine the functions of Eastern Oklahoma State College of Agriculture and Applied Science and to file a certification; changes the name to Eastern Oklahoma State College and creates a 7-member board of regents for the institution.

Faculty and Employees

A measure which failed to pass, House Bill 1491, would have required faculty members of state educational institutions to teach a minimum number of hours. Another defeated bill, Senate Bill 550, created a governing board for the representation of faculty members of higher education institutions in the area of collective bargaining.

Health Professions

Senate Bill 406 (Section 2): Provides for a special appropriation of $85,000 to underwrite the dentistry and optometry assistance programs for students attending accredited schools outside the state during 1972-1973.

Senate Bill 407: Provides an appropriation of $50,000 to the State Regents for the Osteopathy Education Assistance Fund.

Senate Bill 453: Authorizes the establishment of the Tulsa Medical School, a branch program operation of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine.

Senate Bill 461: Directs the Regents to establish, maintain, and operate the Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in Tulsa.

Student Assistance (see also health professions)

Senate Bill 406 (Section 3): Appropriates $100,000 in special funds to be used for the reserve fund of the guaranteed student loan program.

Senate Bill 618: Establishes the Oklahoma Student Loan Authority and provides that the Regents shall act as fiscal agent for the operation of the student loan program.

House Bill 1560: Appropriates $13,750 to the State Regents for the education of dependent youth and orphans at Eastern Oklahoma State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

In 1971 the legislature approved a program of tuition and grants to be administered by the Regents for fulltime resident students at accredited public or private institutions in the state, but did not fund the program. In 1972 Senate Bill 383 was introduced requesting $1.25 million to start the program, but the bill was defeated.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 151: Authorizes the appointment of special registrars at institutions of higher education and designates which students can be registered by the registrar.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 92: Directs the Regents to encourage the development of teacher education programs in the field of learning disabilities at state system institutions and requests a status report to the 1973 legislative session.

House Concurrent Resolution 1094: Requests the Legislative Council to make a study of the Oklahoma Educational Television Authority and report to the executive committee and the 1973 legislature.

OREGON

There was no legislative session in the state of Oregon in 1972.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Department of Education
P. O. Box 911
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126
Dr. Jerome M. Ziegler, Commissioner for Higher Education

Higher Education Assistance Agency
Towne House
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126
Mr. Kenneth R. Reeher, Executive Director

The Pennsylvania General Assembly convened on January 4 for its 1972 session and at the time of this report was still in session. The legislature normally meets for at least 11 months a year. A number of bills affecting higher education are still under consideration, including funding from state funds for the state-related institutions.

Appropriations/Finance (see also student assistance and private higher education)

Act 17A: General government appropriation which provides: (1) $10,358,000 for the administration of the Department of Education including operational funds for the State Board of Education, the Board of State College and University Directors, and the Office of Higher Education; (2) $98,341,000 for state colleges and the university; (3) $18,235,000 in operating and $8,194,000 in capital expenses for community colleges; (4) $2 million for the Higher Education Equal Opportunity Program; and (5) $60,000 for the program to advance veterans education.

Community/Junior Colleges (see appropriations/finance and coordination/governance)

Coordination/Governance

Senate Bill 30: Increases the responsibilities and authority of the State Board of Education with respect to public and private institutions financed wholly or in part with state funds, including: (1) to set policies governing the establishment of new branches or discontinuance of existing ones; (2) to adopt a master plan for higher education for all segments of postsecondary education, public and private; (3) to set policies governing the establishment of new professional schools or upper-division programs by two-year institutions; (4) to approve applications by state colleges to be admitted to university status; (5) to approve two-year institutions to become four-year institutions; (6) to approve requests of private institutions to become eligible for state financial support; and (7) to require submission of long-range plans from all public and private institutions.

House Bill 796 (Act 176): Changes the status of Lincoln University (an independent institution) from a state-aided to a state-related institution (joining Pennsylvania State, Temple, and Pittsburgh Universities).

The legislators also passed a bill (number not available) which abolished the Commission on Academic Facilities and transferred to the State Board of Education responsibility for handling federal funds for the development of academic facilities in the state.

Health Professions (see private higher education)

Private Higher Education (see also coordination/governance)

House Bill 2306-2318: Appropriates a total of $29,144,000 to 13 state-aided institutions (all independent), including three medical colleges, a college of osteopathic medicine, and a college of podiatric medicine.

Still pending are House Bills 2319, 2320, and 2321 appropriating a total of $184,018,000 to the three state-related institutions—Pennsylvania State, Temple, and Pittsburgh Universities.

Student Assistance

House Bill 2285 (Act 20 A): $60,458,000 appropriation for the 1972-1973 state scholarship program; also provides $2 million to assist institutions in securing maximum participation of federal student aid funds (matching funds) and $1.6 million for loan reserves.

Senate Bill 383 (Act 72): Permits banking institutions which participate as lenders in the state loan guaranty program to pledge student loans as assets to secure deposits of state funds; standardizes procedures for the pledge of such assets and permits assets to be pledged against deposits on a pooled basis.

House Bill 1691 (Act 169): Amends the state scholarship program statute by stating that a student who is age 18 or over must have been a bona fide domociliary of the state for at least 12 months before making application for an award or renewal; he must have a supporting parent or guardian who had been a resident for the same period of time; act also states that if students register to vote outside the state, they are no longer eligible for scholarship consideration; effective January 1973.

Still pending are three bills (Senate Bill 1037, House Bills 646 and 410) creating a revolving loan fund and abolishing the scholarship fund as a means of assisting students.

RHODE ISLAND

Board of Regents for Education
199 Promenade Street, Suite 208
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Dr. Fred G. Burke, Commissioner of Education

The New Hampshire legislature, totaling 424 members, met in special session February 8 to March 23, 1972. Few measures concerning higher education were considered, and most related to collective bargaining for faculty and employees.

Campus Unrest

House Bill 5525A: Authorizes the Regents to make rules and regulations of all public properties and highways under its responsibilities; expands powers of campus police at the university and state colleges.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 1360A: Provides coverage for employees who are not now protected under the state labor relations act.

House Bill 5209: Removes prohibitions against an employer's deducting from an employee's wages, money for pension, welfare, vacation, annuity, or insurance plans when a collective bargaining agreement to that effect exists.

House Bill 5354A (as amended): Provides for a system of conciliation and binding arbitration of unresolved labor disputes involving state employees and gives them the right to strike, with certain exceptions.

House Bill 5362: Requires that a roster of all persons in the employ of the state specifically including educational employees, be available for public inspection and that such roster list salaries among other information, effective January 1973.

Student Assistance

Senate Bill 3003: Establishes an educational fund for children of prisoners of war or persons missing in action in the armed forces in the Far East; for attendance at any Rhode Island institution; funds to be appropriated annually.

Miscellaneous

Senate 3294: (Resolution) Directs the Regents to rescind immediately overnight visitation privileges at all state colleges (Regents feel that decision fell within the purview of the institutions and have taken no action).

House Bill 2492 (as amended): Establishes the age of 18 as the age of majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Commission on Higher Education
1429 Senate Street, Suite 1104
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Dr. James A. Michael, Acting Commissioner

The 1972 South Carolina legislature met in regular session from January 11 through July 28. A number of major issues affecting postsecondary education were considered and some of these received favorable action.

Appropriations/Finance

House Bill 3161 (appropriations bill): Contains a proviso charging the State Budget and Control Board, with the assistance of the Commission on Higher Education, to develop a recommended formula for the appropriation of funds for the basic educational operating expenses of the state universities and colleges (excluding the Medical University). (Part 1, Section 13)

House Bill 3161 (appropriations bill): Authorizes additional capital improvement bonds to the following institutions of higher education: Medical University of South Carolina, $500,000; Clemson University, $2,675,000; University of South Carolina, $2,800,000; College of Charleston, $5,182,200; Francis Marion College, $3,125,000; The Citadel, $3,000,000; South Carolina State, $1,360,000. (Part 2, Section 3)

Community/Junior Colleges

House Bill 3169: Creates a State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education and repeals statute relating to the Advisory Committee on Technical Training; to have jurisdiction over all two-year, state-supported, postsecondary institutions and their programs presently operated or created in the future; two-year institutions may add first and second year college parallel curricula to technical education centers and merge two or more two-year institutions; bill enables university branches and centers to become comprehensive institutions; all degree programs, plans, programs, and budgets are to be submitted to the Commission on Higher Education.

Coordination/Governance (see also community/junior colleges)

Senate Bill 134; Provides for the conferring of degrees to male residents who are state residents and who do not live on campus at Winthrop College; no male student will be allowed to enroll at Winthrop who has not completed at least two years of college, except in summer school session; referendum will be included in the November 1976 general election to have voters decide if Winthrop should remain a female institution or become coeducational.

House Bill 1478: Provides that the president of the student body at each state-supported institution of higher education may be an ex officio nonvoting member of the institution's governing boards.

House Bill 3206: Provides that the number of the members of the Commission on Higher Education appointed by the governor will at all times exceed the ex officio members by one; establishes an advisory council of private colleges presidents under the auspices of the Commission.

House Bill 3301: Authorizes the transfer of Lander College, a four-year liberal arts school presently supported largely by county funds, to the state of South Carolina; 1972-1973 appropriations bill includes $300,000 for operation of the college; effective July 1973.

Two additional bills remained in the Senate education committee: Senate Bill 227 increasing the members of the governing bodies of all state-supported institutions of higher education; and Senate Bill 772 providing for an additional member to be appointed to the University of South Carolina governing board.

Faculty and Employees

House Bill 2945: Authorizes school districts and state-supported postsecondary institutions to purchase insurance annuity contracts for their employees.

Senate Bill 787, which passed the Senate but failed the House, prohibited any state agency, department, or educational institution from employing any person under a personal service contract for a period of more than six years.

Health Professions

Senate Bill 864: A concurrent resolution creating a health care committee to settle the questions as to the need for a second medical school in the state.

House Bill 3353: A concurrent resolution requesting the governor to take such action as necessary to enable students of the state who seek degrees in veterinary medicine to have the opportunity to do so at institutions out of state.

House Bill 3331: Authorizes the Medical University to issue special obligation bonds to provide funds for the cost to be incurred in constructing a clinical science building and other improvements and facilities.

Among the bills related to health professions which failed were: (1) several bills introduced in both houses to establish a second medical school at the University of South Carolina (see Senate Bill 864 above); (2) House Bill 2626 providing $500,000 for medical student scholarships provided that not more than $10,000 be granted to any student in any one year; student to be required to sign a contract to practice medicine in a rural community; (3) House Bill 3052 establishing the state medical scholarship fund to be administered by the State Board of Health and which specified that recipients, upon completion of training, must agree to practice in communities which have critical needs; and (4) House Bill 3053 establishing the state dental scholarship funds with the same provisions as the preceding measure.

Nontraditional Programs

House Bill 2853: A concurrent resolution requesting the Commission on Higher Education to plan and institute a pilot program for three year bachelor's degrees in state institutions of higher learning.

Private Higher Education

Senate Bill 598: A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to remove the prohibition against indirect aid to private sectarian institutions in order that grants and other forms of state-assisted student aid may be initiated.

Student Assistance (see also health professions and private higher education)

Senate Bill 680: Amends existing legislation to allow free tuition for children of Vietnam veterans who are missing in action or prisoners of war.

Measures which failed to pass are: (1) House Bill 3111 to establish a program of tuition grants for state residents attending out-of-state institutions for a degree program or curricula not available in a South Carolina public institution (note: the provisions of this bill are included as a proviso in the 1972-1973 appropriations bill, House Bill 3161); (2) House Bill 1304 authorizing free tuition to teachers required to attend summer school in order to preserve their certification; and (3) Senate Bill 782 authorizing teachers in the various public school systems in the state to attend public institutions of higher education tuition free when done in the furtherance of teacher qualification.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The South Dakota legislature met from January 4 to February 11, 1972. A summary of the legislation relating to higher education is included in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, pages 17 and 18.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Higher Education Commission
908 Andrew Jackson State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
Dr. John K. Folger, Executive Director

The 1972 session of the 87th Tennessee General Assembly was convened on February 7 and presently is in recess subject to the call of the chair. Approximately 20 bills and resolutions affecting higher education were adopted or passed, while another 20 or so were defeated, withdrawn, or died in committees.

Appropriations/Finance

Senate Bill 1541: Appropriates $125,611,000 to operate the state's higher education institutions during 1972-1973, an increase of 13.59 per cent over the 1971-1972 appropriations.

Senate Bill 1920 (House Bill 2242): Authorizes issuing and selling of general obligation bonds up to $44.1 million for construction of capital projects at state institutions of learning in fiscal 1973; $36.6 million allocated for construction programs at higher education institutions.

House Bill 1681 (Senate Bill 1503): Establishes an account in the state treasury for the preplanning of capital investment projects to be reimbursed from the appropriations allocated to capital investment projects.

Senate Bill 1884 (House Bill 2153): Provides for the retirement, through annual appropriation(s), of obligations on certain higher education capital projects at the University of Tennessee units, Memphis, Middle Tennessee, and East Tennessee State Universities.

Senate Bill 1741 (House Bill 1988): Provides for an increase in monthly deductions from sales tax collections allocated to incorporated municipalities and transmitted to the University of Tennessee for use in operating the municipal technical advisory service.

House Resolution 100: Authorizes the subcommittee on higher education of the House education committee to meet within the state to enhance legislative awareness of the higher education budget process.

Two measures related to finance were vetoed by the governor: House Bill 1429 (Senate Bill 1312) authorizing the purchase of the Union University campus in Jackson for a minimum of $3 million for use by the Department of Education and other state departments; and House Bill 2379 (Senate Bill 2184) authorizing the state to issue and sell up to $1 million in general obligation bonds for construction of a football stadium at the university's campus in Chattanooga.

Campus Unrest

Two measures were unsuccessful during the 1972 session, both of which made it unlawful for guest speakers to advocate certain specified violent action on campuses—House Bill 1643 (Senate Bill 1579) and Senate Bill 1789 (House Bill 2170).

Community/Junior Colleges (see also coordination/governance)

Senate Joint Resolution 125: Directs the Higher Education Commission and the Department of Education to conduct a study of the best ways of providing a community college program in the Chattanooga area and report in January 1973 to the governor and legislature.

Coordination/Governance

House Joint Resolution 205: Directs the Legislative Council committee to study the governance structure of the entire educational program of the state.

House Bill 1744 (Senate Bill 1570): Creates a new Board of Regents to govern the six regional universities and nine community colleges formerly governed by the State Board of Education; the University of Tennessee system (five units) will continue to be governed by its Board of Trustees; appropriates $350,000 for the operation of the Regents during fiscal 1973, effective July 1972.

A number of bills concerning the Higher Education Commission were considered but were unsuccessful: (1) House Joint Resolution 308 directing the Commission to study low enrollment programs at all levels in the public higher education institutions; (2) House Bill 1682 to give the Commission authority to review all degree programs at the public higher education institutions; (3) House Bill 2272 to abolish the Commission; (4) Senate Bill 1356 (House Bill 1489) to add the governor and commissioner of education to the Commission as ex officio members; (5) Senate Bill 1781 (House Bill 2128) to exclude the Commission's executive director as an ex officio member of the Board of Education; and (6) Senate Bill 1820 (House Bill 2170) creating a board of regents and eliminating the Commission.

Other unsuccessful measures were: (1) House Bill 1432 to provide for an annual review and approval or disapproval and discontinuance, of courses or curriculum at higher education institutions; (2) House Bill 2032 (House Bill 2116) to regulate the changes of function or use in certain state institutions including colleges and universities; (3) House Bill 2129 relative to the composition, terms, and meetings of the University of Tennessee trustees; (4) Senate Bill 1479 (House Bill 1730) to add a member to the university's trustees from among the presidents of student government associations or senates at the university's campuses; and (5) Senate Bill 1788 (House Bill 2175) prohibiting suspension of classes without prior approval of higher education governing boards.

Faculty and Employees

House Joint Resolution 228: Directs the Higher Education Commission to study the utilization of teachers' time in the state's higher education institutions and to determine if teacher contact time with students differs between and within the systems governing higher education; also directs the Commission to study the need or desirability for uniformity of teachers' time and to devise a formula by which each teacher's value to the higher education system as a whole may be determined.

Two measures were unsuccessful: House Bill 1716 (Senate Bill 1565) to provide maximum level of employment for state agencies, including higher education; and House Bill 2111 (Senate Bill 2087) relative to the University of Tennessee's employees with 30 or more years of service and retirement credit for the period before the retirement systems came into effect.

Health Professions

House Bill 796 (Senate Bill 970): Authorizes contracts for financial payments to Vanderbilt University and Meharry Medical College (private institutions) for increasing the enrollment of Tennessee medical students, beginning July 1972, payment for each additional Tennessee student not to exceed the per student appropriation at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine.

House Bill 1583 (Senate Bill 1485): Eliminates a provision in the statute concerning contracts with Ohio State University to train veterinarians that the amount of payment per student per year should not exceed the amount provided by the state for veterinary education under the Southern Regional Education program.

House Bill 2287 (Senate Bill 2074): Authorizes the establishment of clinical medical education centers (two) in East Tennessee to include internship and residency training in medicine and clinical training for advanced undergraduate medical students; may also include training programs for other health professionals, short courses, and continuing medical education for physicians living in the area.

Senate Bill 1389 (House Bill 1636): Appropriates $200,000 for the Department of Public Health for fiscal 1973 to contract with the Meharry Medical College for study and research on sickle cell anemia; if an agreement cannot be reached, the department is authorized to contract with any other medical school in the state.

Senate Bill 1923 (House Bill 2144): Provides for a loan-scholarship program for Tennessee medical students; enables such students admitted to any accredited medical school in the country, who intends to practice in an area of Tennessee where there is a shortage of doctors, to apply for a loan-scholarship up to $3,500 each calendar year or $14,000 total.

House Joint Resolution 300: Memoralizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to designate the state as a recipient of a medical school and creates a joint committee to negotiate an agreement for such a school.

House Resolution 98: Directs the House education committee to study the need for a teaching hospital for the University of Tennessee medical units.

Two other measures were unsuccessful: House Bill 1758 (Senate Bill 1712) to appropriate $14.2 million for operation and maintenance of the University's medical units for fiscal 1973; and Senate Bill 1292 (House Bill 1537) to appropriate $500,000 for the development of a college of medicine at East Tennessee State University.

Nontraditional Programs

House Resolution 49: Directs the House education committee to study the feasibility of establishing three-year bachelor degree programs and to report to the 1973 legislature.

Private Higher Education (see health professions and student assistance)

Student Assistance (see also health professions)

House Bill 1718 (Senate Bill 1526): Provides that dependent children, under 21 years, of members of the armed forces that are prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam be entitled to free tuition and fees at any public higher education institution.

House Bill 1855 (Senate Bill 1665): Provides for the waiver of all tuition and fees at public higher education institutions for children of Vietnam veterans if the veteran dies in action or as a result of injury sustained in Vietnam.

Senate Bill 1541 (appropriations bill): Includes $1,250,000 to fund the tuition grant program, approved in 1971, for needy Tennessee students at public and private institutions.

Senate Bill 1419 (House Bill 1566): Amends the statute relative to the Tennessee Higher Education Loan Corporation to add a provision to transfer to the Attorney General evidence of indebtedness concerning a loan in default.

Measures which were defeated include (1) House Bill 1717 concerning tuition relief for certain state residents attending Austin Peay State University; (2) House 2251 to repeal the tuition grant program; and (3) House Bill 2348 to provide for credit against tuition or fees in public colleges and universities for children of certain war veterans.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 1134 (House Bill 1113): Appropriates $50,000 to establish an environmental engineering project at the University of Tennessee Knoxville campus to provide for the application of scientific, technical, and engineering principles and practices to the opportunities and problems associated with the state's environment.

House Bill 1563 (Senate Bill 1423) to provide that certain school records shall be treated as confidential, and House Bill 2352 (Senate Bill 2167) to require the state's high schools to offer courses which will enable students to meet entrance requirements of public community colleges or universities were both defeated.

TEXAS

Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System
P. O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Dr. Bevington Reed, Commissioner

Because of the governor's veto of the fiscal 1973 budget, the Texas legislature met June 14 through July 7, 1972, in its third called session to consider the budget and appropriations. The legislators convened in mid-September for the fourth called session. However, indications are that the governor will not open the call to substantive legislation affecting higher education. (The bill numbers for the following appropriations were not available.)

Appropriations/Finance

Appropriations from all funds for fiscal 1973 for all agencies of higher education totaled $569,636,062, an increase of 8.4 per cent over appropriations for fiscal 1972. General revenue appropriations totaled $463.5 million, an increase of 10.8 per cent over fiscal 1972.

Community/Junior Colleges

State aid appropriations for public community colleges increased from $625 per fulltime student equivalent in fiscal 1972 to $640 for fiscal 1973. A contingency appropriation was included to provide for enrollment increases.

Coordination/Governance

All new institutions which have been authorized by the legislature but are not yet accepting students for enrollment received funds for planning and operations. All but one of the newly authorized institutions (University of Texas, San Antonio) will be upper level offering junior, senior, and sometimes graduate level work.

The legislature approved special item appropriations for the development of master's degree programs at three state colleges, but the governor vetoed all three.

Faculty and Employees

Line-item appropriations of $10,351,738 were included for a 6.8 per cent increase for state employees and nonfaculty personnel at state colleges and universities. Appropriations of $2 million also were included for faculty salary increases.

Health Professions (see also private higher education)

General revenue appropriations for public medical and dental units increased slightly more than 16 per cent over fiscal 1972, and funds appropriated to the University of Texas School of Nursing (systemwide) and the new Texas Tech University School of Medicine were substantially increased.

Private Higher Education

The legislature appropriated a total of $7 million to fund contracts with three independent institutions for fiscal 1973 for the education of Texas resident medical and dental students: Baylor College of Dentistry, $1.7 million; Baylor College of Medicine $5 million; Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, $300,000.

Funding for the Tuition Equalization Grants Program, to assist Texas residents attending private colleges and universities in the state, was increased from $1 million for fiscal 1972 to $3 million for fiscal 1973. Both freshmen and sophomores will be eligible to receive grants in the academic year 1972-1973.

Student Assistance (see private higher education)

UTAH

The regular session of the Utah legislature met from January 10 to January 29, 1972. A special session was held Janaury 31 through February 11 and all legislative actions were reported in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, page 49.

VERMONT

The 1972 legislative session in Vermont was convened on January 5 and adjourned on April 7. Results of the session were reported in the March 1972 issue (volume 3, number 2, pages 49 and 50) and the July 1972 issue (volume 3, number 5, pages 156 and 157).

VIRGINIA

State Council of Higher Education
911 East Broad Street, 10th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Dr. Roy E. McTarnaghan, Director

The 1972 session of the General Assembly was held January 12 through March 11. The session was distinguished by its actions in continuing the strong support shown in recent years in providing higher education opportunity and excellence. Two significant actions, however, will not be implemented in view of a Virginia Supreme Court ruling (see private higher education).

Appropriations/Finance

Operating expense appropriations for educational and general activities, student aid, and auxiliary enterprises totaled $761,970,970 for the biennium 1972-1974, an increase of 38.9 per cent over the previous biennium. The general fund share of the total appropriation is $391,084,640 or 51.3 per cent of the total for operating expenses. Total for all four-year and two-year institutions is $567,288,150 for the biennium.

Appropriations for capital outlay construction and plans total $76,502,280 for 1972-1974, or an increase of 2.3 per cent over the last biennium. The general fund share of the capital outlay appropriations will be $67,953,810 or 88.9 per cent of the total.

A series of space planning guides was adopted by the House appropriations committee and approved by the governor for use in determining the need for educational and academic space among institutions of higher education. These guides were applied for the first time by each public institution in preparing capital outlay requests for 1972-1974.

Community/Junior Colleges (see appropriations/finance and coordination/governance)

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 210: Grants independent status to George Mason University, a branch of the University of Virginia.

Senate Bill 433: Grants independent status to Mary Washington College, a branch of the University of Virginia.

House Bill 168: Authorizes Norfolk State College to grant the master's degree, at such time as specific degree programs are granted approval by the State Council of Higher Education.

Based on legislation passed by an earlier session of the legislature, on July 1, 1972 the Patrick Henry and Eastern Shore Branch Colleges of the University of Virginia were transferred to the Community College System.

Senate Joint Resolution 21: Creates a General Assembly Commission on Higher Education, including members from both houses, to examine the system of higher education in Virginia and to consider financing, coordinated planning, and establishing priorities, to report to the legislature by November 1973.

House Bill 817: Approves and funds a reorganization of the executive branch which establishes commissions for various governmental functions, including education; the commissioner of education will have responsibility in all areas of education—elementary, secondary, vocational, and higher education.

A measure which has been carried over to the 1973 legislative session is House Bill 1054 which suggests changes regarding out-of-state institutions offering courses in Virginia and coordination of the state's continuing education programs by regional committees.

Nontraditional Programs

Senate Joint Resolution 67: Creates a consortium of public institutions in the state for continuing higher education; objectives include interchangeability of credits between participating institutions, facilitating the earning of degrees, and using institutions resources in the most efficient manner.

Private Higher Education

On September 1, 1972, the Virginia Supreme Court ruled that the provisions of the two measures described below (Senate Bill 77 and Senate Bill 434) are unconstitutional and therefore neither program will become operational under the 1972 legislation.

Senate Bill 77: Appropriates $675,000 for a program of tuition assistance to residents of the state who attend private accredited and nonprofit institutions in the state whose primary purpose is to provide nonreligious and nontheological collegiate or graduate education.

Senate Bill 434: Creates the Virginia Grant and Loan Commission charged with developing and administering a statewide program of financial aid to undergraduate students at Virginia's public and private institutions of higher education. $110,000 appropriated for the 1972-1974 biennium.

Student Assistance (see private higher education)

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 112: Directs the State Council of Higher Education to plan for social work education programs for the state.

WASHINGTON

A special session of the Washington legislature was held January 10 through February 23, 1972. This session was reported in the March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, pages 50 and 51.

WEST VIRGINIA

Board of Regents
1316 Charleston National Plaza
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
Dr. Prince Woodard, Chancellor

Only three major measures concerning postsecondary education were considered during the 1972 session of the West Virginia legislature held January 12 to March 12. Two of these were passed.

Coordination/Governance

House Bill 618 empowers the Regents to establish a new graduate college in Kanawha County which will offer such curricula, programs, courses, and service and confer such graduate degrees as approved by the Regents.

House Bill 953, which was defeated, established a statewide system of comprehensive community colleges; ten community college service regions would have been established.

Faculty and Employees

Senate Bill 131: Establishes a state public employees insurance board to provide group hospital and surgical insurance, group major medical insurance, and group life and accidental insurance for all employees.

WISCONSIN

The July 1971 session of the Wisconsin legislature, which adjourned in July 1972, provided for annual sessions beginning January 1, 1973. Officially therefore Wisconsin did not have a 1972 session. The March 1972 issue, volume 3, number 2, page 52, substantially reports the actions during the continuation of the 1971 session.

WYOMING

There was no legislative session in Wyoming in 1972.

Education Commission of the States
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1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

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